

Charge-out
FD-5 (10-10-55)

FILE

☐

Pending

☐

Closed

Classification

Case No.

Last Serial

Date

Serials and dates requested

① Dallas letter Nov 4/27/56

RECHARGE

Employee

To

From

Date

Employee

Location

1/20
Pnt
89.56

2025

Search 8/17/56

FILE DESCRIPTION

NEW YORK FILE

SUBJECT Rosenberg/Sobell
Comm

FILE NO. 100-107111

VOLUME NO. 56

SERIALS 2077
thru
2115A

File No: 100-107111Re: ROSENBERG/SOBELL COMMITTEEDate: 1/78
(month/year)

Serial	Date	Description (Type of communication, to, from)	No. of Pages		Exemptions used or, to whom referred (Identify statute if (b)(3) cited)
			Actual	Released	
2077	5/31/56	MEMO TO SAC FROM SA ST. LOUIS - RE. SUBJECT	5	0	
2078	5/31/56	HQ letter to HQ RE. SUBJECT	1	1	
2079	6/1/56	HQ letter to AT RE. SUBJECT	2	2	
2080	6/4/56	COMPLAINT FORM RE. SUBJECT	1	1	
2081	6/5/56	MEMO SA TO SAC N.Y. RE. SUBJECT	1	1	
2082	6/5/56	MEMO SA TO SAC NY, RE. SUBJECT	3	0	SEE N.Y. #100-37158
2083	6/6/56	MEMO SA TO SAC NY RE. C.P.-USA	5	0	
2083A	6/6/56	MEMO SA TO SAC NY RE. SUBJECT	1	1	
2083B	6/6/56	MEMO SA TO SAC NY RE. SUBJECT	2	2	
2084	6/7/56	MEMO SA TO SAC NY RE. SUBJECT	1	1	
2085	6/7/56	MEMO SA TO SAC ST. LOUIS RE. SUBJECT	4	4	
2086	6/8/56	NY letter to HQ RE. SUBJECT	3	3	

File No: 100-107111Re: ROSENBERG/SOBEH COMMITTEEDate: 1/78
(month/year)

Serial	Date	Description (Type of communication, to, from)	No. of Pages		Exemptions used or, to whom referred (Identify statute if (b)(3) cited)
			Actual	Released	
2087	6/12/56	MEMO SA TO SAC ST. LOUIS RE. SUBJECT	6	0	
2087A	6/12/56	MEMO SA TO SAC, NY RE. JSSS	3	3	
2088	6/12/56	SAC N. HAVEN TO SAC, NY RE. COMM. Letter	1	1	
2089	6/13/56	MEMO SA TO SAC LOS ANGELES RE. SOBEH COMM.	1	1	
2090	6/14/56	MEMO SA TO SAC NY RE. WORLD FED. OF FAITH	1	1	
2091	6/14/56	MEMO SA TO SAC NY RE. SUBJECT	1	1	
2091A	6/15/56	COVER LETTER - ENVELOPE and PRESS RELEASE	5	0	Refer to another gov't agency
2091B	6/15/56	MEMO SA TO SAC NY RE. COMM.	2	1	
2092	6/18/56	SA TO SAC NY	3	0	SEE NY # 100-37158
2092A	6/18/56	SA TO SAC NEW HAVEN RE. NATIONAL GUARDIAN	3	3	
2093	6/19/56	SAC, WFO TO BUREAU RE. COMM. Letter	2	0	Refer to another agency
2094	6/19/56	MEMO BUREAU TO SAC NY RE. SUBJECT	1	1	

File No: 100-107111Re: ROSENBERG / SOBELL Comm.Date: 11/78
(month/year)

Serial	Date	Description (Type of communication, to, from)	No. of Pages		Exemptions used or, to whom referred (Identify statute if (b)(3) cited)
			Actual	Released	
2104 A	6/26/56	SAC ST. LOUIS TO HDQS RE. SUBJECT	1	1	
2105	6/27/56	MEMO SA TO SAC N.Y. COMM. HANDOUT	1/44	23	(hooked) Xeroxed 2 pgs on 1 pg
2105 A	6/27/56	MEMO SA TO SAC WFO RE. SUBJECT	3	3	
2106	6/29/56	MEMO SAC DETROIT TO HDQS. RE. SUBJECT	1	1	
2107	6/29/56	MEMO SA TO SAC WFO RE. SUBJECT	6	4	
2108	6/29/56	MEMO SA TO SAC NY THIRD PARTY	3	0	Refer to another agency
2109	6/29/56	MEMO SA TO SAC NY THIRD PARTY	1	1	
2110	6/29/56	REPORT N.O. TO HDQS. RE. SUBJECT	8	8	
2111	7/2/56	MEMO TO SAC NY FROM HDQS RE. SUBJECT	1	1	
2112	7/5/56	MEMO SA TO SAC NY RE. SUBJECT	1	1	
2113	7/5/56	MEMO SA TO SAC NY RE. SUBJECT	2	2	
2114	7/6/56	MEMO INTERPRETER TO SAC, NY RE. NORM. FREIGHT	1	1	

File No: 100-107111Re: ROSENBERG / SOBELL Comm.Date: 1/78
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2105	6/27/56	MEMO SA TO SAC N.Y. Comm. HANDOUT	1/44	23	(hooked) Xeroxed 2 pgs on 1 pg
2105A	6/27/56	MEMO SA TO SAC WFO RE. SUBJECT	3	3	
2106	6/29/56	MEMO SAC DETROIT TO HDQS. RE. SUBJECT	1	1	
2107	6/29/56	MEMO SA TO SAC WFO RE. SUBJECT	6	4	
2108	6/29/56	MEMO SA TO SAC NY THIRD PARTY	3	0	Refer to another agency
2109	6/29/56	MEMO SA TO SAC NY THIRD PARTY	1	1	
2110	6/29/56	REPORT N.O. TO HDQS. RE. SUBJECT	8	8	
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2112	7/5/56	MEMO SA TO SAC NY RE. SUBJECT	1	1	
2113	7/5/56	MEMO SA TO SAC NY RE. SUBJECT	2	2	
2114	7/6/56	MEMO INTERPRETER TO SAC NY RE. NORM. FREIGHT	1	1	

(month/year)

201/00

U. S. Department of Justice

(MATERIAL MUST NOT BE REMOVED FROM OR ADDED TO THIS FILE)

FEDERAL BUREAU

of

INVESTIGATION

Bureau File Number

22-38783-1

Volume Number

Section 56

Serials

2077 — 2115A

See also Nos.

Spec. 3 - Serial A

Spec. - City of New York - B

Spec. - National Bureau - C

Spec. - Bureau of Prisons - D

Spec. - Bureau of Investigation - E

Spec. - Bureau of Census - F

Spec. - Bureau of Labor - G

Miscellaneous - Serial H of Spec. - Sub file H

100-107111

U. S. G. P. 16-3082

FILE # 100-107111

SUBJECT ROSENBERG/SOBELL COMMITTEE

SERIAL 2077 **DATE** 5-31-54

CONSISTING OF 5 **PAGES**

is exempt from disclosure, in its entirety, under (b)(7)(D) as information contained in this serial would identify an informant to whom an expressed promise of confidentiality has been given. This information includes dates and places of meetings which were attended by a limited number of people known to the informant and/or information from these meetings and situations in which an informant was in close contact with members of these organizations, disclosure of which would reveal his identity.

✓
DIRECTOR, FBI (100-387835) RM

5/31/56

SAC, HOUSTON (100-8880) ✓

NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE
IN THE ROSENBERG CASE, AKA; IS - C,
ISA, 1950

Re Houston airtel 3/28/56, b7d

On May 27, 1956, [REDACTED] who has
furnished reliable information in the past, orally
advised SA JOHN W. PETERSON that [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] b7d

[REDACTED] b7d

This informant will be recontacted in the
near future for any further information he may develop
in this matter.

2-Bureau (100-387835) RM
1-St. Louis (RM) Info.
②-New York (RM)
1-Houston
JWP: krs
(6)

100-107111-2074

J. Peter

SEARCHED <i>203</i>	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED <i>4</i>
JUN 4 1956	
FBI - NEW YORK	

[Signature]

Director, FBI (100-387835)

6/1/56

SAC, Atlanta (100-4953)

NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE IN THE
ROSENBERG CASE AKA NATIONAL ROSENBERG - SOBELL
COMMITTEE
IS-C; ISA-1950

Re Atlanta Airtel dated 3/19/56.

Inquiry through sources at Emory at Oxford, Georgia, on
5/29/56 reflects that incident involving a student
[REDACTED] having been placed in contact with AARON
SCHNEIDER of above Committee known to school authorities.

[REDACTED] Emory at Oxford, Ga., a source
on 5/29/56 advised that he was aware of the incident
involving [REDACTED].
He stated that [REDACTED] is a trustworthy, loyal
American youth who is 17 years of age and on a Scholarship
at Emory. He stated [REDACTED] is in his second year
which would make his standing equivalent to that
of a High School Senior. [REDACTED] stated that he heard of the
incident wherein [REDACTED] answered a magazine ad regarding an
appeal in behalf of MORTON SOBELL. He stated that [REDACTED]
subsequently received a telegram indicating that he would
be contacted by AARON SCHNEIDER who was in New Orleans, La.,
and suggested he have other interested students gather for
this contact. [REDACTED] stated [REDACTED] was quite upset by
this reply and immediately sent a telegram telling this
Committee not to contact him and that there were no students
interested. [REDACTED] advised no meeting was ever had with
SCHNEIDER by [REDACTED] as he was a curious young man but
entirely loyal to the U. S. Records list [REDACTED]
as being the son of [REDACTED]

Professor LEE HARWELL, Emory at Oxford, Ga., on 5/29/56
advised he is well acquainted with [REDACTED] and described
him as a very young student who was loyal, trustworthy,
and dependable.

- 2 - Bureau (100-387835) (RM)
- ① - New York (100-107111) (RM)
- 1 - Newark (RM)
- 1 - Atlanta (100-4953)

AFM:ib
(5)

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
JUN 1 1956	
FBI - NEW YORK	

Shneider
Shneider

100-107111-2079

AT 100-4953

Bureau permission to interview [REDACTED] is not being requested in view of his age being 17 and the fact that he is educationally only a senior in High School. It is further pointed out that data received initially from [REDACTED] regarding this incident is corroborated by [REDACTED]. It is believed that the value of information to be received from such an interview in addition to what is already known and has been reported does not warrant an interview of [REDACTED] at this time.

RUC

b7d

100 - 107111 - 2079

COMPLAINT FORM
FD-71
(9-29-54)

NOTE: HANDPRINT NAMES LEGIBLY; HANDWRITING SATISFACTORY

SUBJECT'S NAME AND ALIASES COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE FOR MORTON SOBELL		ADDRESS OF SUBJECT 940 Broadway, NYC	CHARACTER OF CASE IS-C
COMPLAINANT [REDACTED] <i>b7c</i>		ADDRESS AND TELEPHONE NUMBER OF COMPLAINANT c/o Violet & John Callahan 515 W. 139 St., NYC AD 4-6623	DATE AND TIME COMPLAINT RECEIVED 6:15 PM 6/4/54

SUBJECT'S DESCRIPTION	RACE	SEX <input type="checkbox"/> MALE <input type="checkbox"/> FEMALE	AGE	HEIGHT	WEIGHT	OTHER DATA <i>wrt</i> <i>b7c</i> <i>cc</i> <i>107111</i>
	HAIR	EYES	BIRTH DATE	BIRTHPLACE		
	BUILD	COMPLEXION	SCARS AND MARKS [REDACTED]			

FACTS OF COMPLAINT C. called and stated she works for BOB FRAZER, General Office Service, 113 W. 42nd St., NYC (LO 4-8317) and is sent out to various companies to do temporary clerical work. Today she was in the office of the Committee to Secure Justice for MORTON SOBELL, 940 Broadway, NYC, and was typing names and addresses on letters for mailing of literature, the nature of which is unknown to C. The return address on the envelopes she was addressing was the Monthly Review Press, 66 Barrow St., N. Y. 14, N. Y. She estimated that of some 800 letters she typed envelopes for all but a few are being sent to doctors. C. said she was told by persons for whom she was working that they are "defending a prisoner" and then the case of MORTON SOBELL was mentioned to her. A statement was made to her indicating the organization requires only a "P.D.R." that a person be "for us". She told them she is a "democrat" but indicated her parents had been radicals. She overheard a discussion indicating Judge KAUFMAN was expected to render an unfavorable opinion on an appeal in the SOBELL case today. C. appears to judge people on physical appearance, for she didn't like the looks of SOBELL or ROSENBERG but thought ALGER HISS was a nice guy and got a "bum rap". C. suggested that if the FBI is interested she could go back and volunteer her services and perhaps arrange to work for the organization a couple of hours a day.

The C. was not encouraged in this direction but was informed if she developed any additional info. she thought of value to call this office or in the event the matter was of further interest to us she would be contacted. She said tomorrow she has been assigned to work at the Monthly Review Press, 66 Barrow St. *b7c*
Indices neg. on complainant.

Furnish to # 6 --file in #100-107111

Robert T. Field
SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

SERIALIZED

107111-2080

Office Memorandum UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : SAC, NEW YORK (100-107111) (7-2) DATE: 6/5/56

FROM : SA RICHARD H. BLASSER (7-4)

SUBJECT: NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO SECURE
JUSTICE IN THE ROSENBERG CASE
IS - C

Source: [REDACTED] b7d

Reliability:

Who has furnished reliable information in the past.

Description of Activity:

Announcement of a meeting at Carnegie Hall, NYC, on 5/15/56, on behalf of MORTON SOBELL.

Date Received:

5/18/56

Received By:

SA RICHARD H. BLASSER

Location:

NY 100-107111- 112

[REDACTED] b7d on 5/18/56, furnished to SA BLASSER an announcement reflecting that a meeting would be held at Carnegie Hall, NYC, on Tuesday, 5/15/56, on behalf of MORTON SOBELL.

The announcement carried a message from Lord BERTRAND RUSSELL of England.

The announcement also solicited the reader to "join the many Americans who are writing letters to President Eisenhower, Washington, D. C., asking him to take favorable executive action in the Sobell case. The President has the authority to pardon Morton Sobell, to commute his sentence to the time already served, or he can ask the Attorney General to agree to a new trial."

If any of the foregoing information is used in a report, it must be paraphrased to protect the identity of this informant.

1 - [REDACTED] b7d

RHB:CB CB
(2)

100-107111-2081
SEARCHED _____ INDEXED _____
SERIALIZED _____ FILED _____

JUN 5 1956
FBI - NEW YORK

FILE # 100-107111

SUBJECT ROSENBERG/SOBELL COMMITTEE

SERIAL 2083 DATE 6-6-56

CONSISTING OF 5 PAGES

is exempt from disclosure, in its entirety, under (b)(7)(D) as information contained in this serial would identify an informant to whom an expressed promise of confidentiality has been given. This information includes dates and places of meetings which were attended by a limited number of people known to the informant and/or information from these meetings and situations in which an informant was in close contact with members of these organizations, disclosure of which would reveal his identity.

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : SAC, NEW YORK (100-115413)

FROM : SA DONALD E. PARTNETT (#19)

SUBJECT: COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE
IN THE MORTON SOBELL CASE
IS-C

DATE: 6/6/56

Source

Characterization

Who has furnished reliable
information in the past.

Date

5/31/56

File

b7d

100-115413-2A

On 5/31/56, [REDACTED] furnished a pamphlet
entitled, "The Lord Russell Debate" concerning RUSSELL's
letter to the "Manchester Guardian" on the MORTON SOBELL
case and letters in reply to this paper criticizing RUSSELL's
views.

This pamphlet issued by the Committee to Secure
Justice for MORTON SOBELL was distributed at the rally sponsored
by the Fellowship on Reconciliation at Carnegie Hall on
5/27/56. This pamphlet will be located in 100-115413-1A.

100-107111-1B73

100-115413-2A to 100-107111

1 - [REDACTED]

DEH:jls
(2)

b7d

B. Connell

100-107111-2083A

SEARCHED INDEXED
SERIALIZED FILED
JUN 6 1956
FBI - NEW YORK

Sheldon

Office Memorandum ✓ UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : SAC, NEW YORK (100-107111)

DATE: 6/6/56

FROM : EARL ROBERT BUCKMAN, SA

SUBJECT: NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE
IN THE ROSENBERG CASE, aka
IS-C
ISA OF 1950

Identity of Source:

Panel source

Reliability:

who has furnished
reliable information
in the past

Description of Information:

National Committee to
Secure Justice for MORTON
SOBELL Rally, 5/15/56

Date Received:

5/28/56

Agents to whom furnished:

JOHN J. LAWLER

Location of informant's

EARL ROBERT BUCKMAN

report:

Attached to

b7c

b7d

[redacted] furnished the attached report of a rally
sponsored by the National Committee to Secure Justice
for MORTON SOBELL held on 5/15/56, at Carnegie Hall, in
NYC. The SOBELLER referred to in his report is believed
to be AARON SCHNEIDER.

Mrs. EMMA OWENS, referred to in the report,
is believed to be EMILY ALMAN. No designation has been
made to the Wexley Committee since it is, in effect, a part
of the National Committee to Secure Justice for MORTON
SOBELL.

b7d

[redacted] estimated there were about 1,000 people
in attendance.

b7c

b7d

KRB:mrw
(6)

100-107111-2083B
SEARCHED.....INDEXED.....
SERIALIZED.....FILED.....
JUN 6 1956
FBI-NEW YORK

"5/17/56

"The chairman of the meeting was Mr. Snider who said he do not know Morton Sobell but from what he has read in the news paper and learn from his family, he think and know that Sobell is innocence.

"Professor Stephan Love said he has study the case from the begining. He claim the Courts could not find one document or evidence that could send him to prison or show that he had committ a crime. He said they have made trips to Washington asking the President to send Sobell to a prison where in he could study his proffession. he also state that Sobell was pick up in Mexico for illegal entry after his passport had been change by some high official in the government.

"Mrs. Rose Sobell spoke on her trip to France England & Italy she said everyone with whom she spoke said her son was innocence.

"Mrs. Emma Owens a spokesman for the for the Wexley Committee said that Sobell was convicted on the testimony of two men who she claim was being bribe to testify against him. She said the Wexley Committee is sponsoring the renewal of Sobell trial.

"Mr. John Wexley brought slide of Sobell pass ports and showed them on a screen. He also had the Book on sale for \$6.00."

100-107111-2083 B

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : SAC, NEW YORK (100-107111) (7-2)

FROM : SA John P. DiMarchi, (12-16)

SUBJECT: COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE for MORTON SOBELL
IS-8

DATE: 6/7/56

Identity of Source:

[REDACTED] Source (Conceal)

Panel

Reliability:

In a position to furnish reliable information

Date of Activity:

5/27/56

Date Received:

5/28/56

Received by:

SA John P. DiMarchi

Location:

100-107111, serial 1B727

On 5/27/56, the above source attended a Panel Discussion sponsored by the FELLOWSHIP OF RECONCILIATION (100-75468) and held at 8:15 p.m. at Carnegie Hall, NYC. Principal speakers were A.J. MUSTE, W.E.B. DUBOIS, EUGENE DENNIS and NORMAN THOMAS.

The above source obtained a pamphlet entitled "The Lord Russell Debate, on the Case of MORTON SOBELL," which appears to have been published by the above-captioned Committee. This pamphlet is being made a part of the exhibit section of this file.

100-107111-2084

SEARCHED..... INDEXED.....
SERIALIZED..... FILED.....

JUN 8 1956

FBI - NEW YORK

P. Sheridan

OFFICE MEMORANDUM

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : SAC, ST. LOUIS

DATE: JUN 7 1956

FROM : SA CARL R. O'CONNOR

SUBJECT: NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE
IN THE ROSENBERG CASE, aka
IS - C

Reproduction 4 page typewritten report [REDACTED]
received by mail by writer 3-26-56 from [REDACTED] who has b7d
furnished reliable information in the past:

"MEETING OF THE COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE FOR
MORTON SOBELL"

"TIME: 8 P.M.

DATE: Tuesday March 20, 1956

PLACE: 5153 Lexington Avenue 2nd Fl East (apartment of Mattie and
Dear Jones)

[REDACTED] b7c
[REDACTED] b7d
1 - 100-7954 CP - D.A.I.
1 - 100-11229 F.P.C.
2 - New York [REDACTED] 1-100-107111
N.C.S.J.R. (aka) Info (REGISTERED MAIL)
1 - Chicago (Info)(REGISTERED MAIL)
1 - Kansas City (Info)(REGISTERED MAIL)
1 - Los Angeles (Info)(REGISTERED MAIL)
1 - San Francisco (Info)(REGISTERED MAIL)
1 - Springfield (Info)(REGISTERED MAIL)
CRO:mjh
(30)

100-107111-
SEARCHED INDEXED
SERIALIZED FILED
JUN 11 1956
2085

SL 100-11726

SPEAKER: Dave Alman

CHAIRMAN Clara Mae Perkins

[REDACTED] b7d

"Clara Mae Perkins opened the meeting by reading a financial report - \$46. is in the treasury of the Committee. She then gave a short talk about past activities which consisted of mailings and passing out leaflets at the Liberal Forum at YMHA. She announced that the Israel representative would be at the Forum this week end - she wished volunteers to help distribute literature concerning the Sobell case.

"Dave Alman was introduced. He was sitting on a long sofa with Mr. Dexter and the unknown man. His talk could be divided into four broad parts, namely, Accomplishments of the Committees, The new era of the Sobell Case, Approach to the case and future activities.

"Accomplishments: Mr. Alman stated that 40 Clubs of the Sobell Committees are now in operation. This includes a newly organized one in Kansas City, Mo. and a reactivated one in E. St. Louis, Ill. There are now four full time workers in N.Y. who travel around the country. One in Chicago, one in Los Angeles, one in San Francisco and Mr. Haven Perkins has been appointed full time worker in the St. Louis area and surrounding territory.

[REDACTED] The Clubs are now raising on the average of \$5000. monthly. So far no ANGEL has come forward with \$100,000. The largest single donation being \$500. \$50,000. is needed and maybe more to bring this case of Morton Sobell to a victorious conclusion. A letter begging for funds was sent out over Helen Sobell's signature. The response was 16% - usually the percentage in a drive like this is 10%. This is encouraging. The Clubs can operate openly because they are not on the Attorney General's subversive list.

b7d

"New Era of the Case: Mr. Alman informed the group that we are now entering a new era and the final one of the Sobell Case. The National Office has spent much time and money in securing affidavits and proofs of Sobell's innocence. These are to be presented in Judge Kaufman's Court within the next two days. The reason for asking for a new trial :

"that perjured witnesses were used. Mr. Alman was quick to state that this is not the fault of the Court as this fact was unknown until later. At this point Wexley's book THE JUDGEMENT OF JULIUS AND ETHEL ROSENBERG WAS QUOTED to show that witnesses such as Harry Gold cannot be accepted as reliable. The case has to be brought up in Judge Kaufman's court, however, the hope is that he will be disqualified.

"APPROACH TO THE CASE: Mr. Alman explained to the group that the object of any activity in the case now is not to have people agree but to neutralize them i.e. persuade ultra modern individuals, reporters, papers etc. to remain neutral. He sighted two cases. He told of representatives of the Rosenberg-Sobell Committee visiting Senator Joe McCarthy and asking him to keep quiet from a stand point of justice. To he did which was a great victory because if Joe had been traveling around the country giving hysterical speeches the Sobell Committee would have lost many supporters among the Catholics where there are many friends. The second example was that of Senator Langer when he spoke in Carnegie Hall concerning the case -- None of the Senators or Congressmen came out against the affair because the Sobell Committee had contacted a number of very important members of both Houses of Congressmen and neutralized them. At this time the National Office is attempting to get the signatures of about 50 very important persons who will remain neutral. 12 such persons including Dr. Urey have signed. It was suggested by Dan Alman that by some means to be worked out later Harry Truman should be approached. He added "It would be a big thing for the Committee to have him on its side."

"Suggestion of Activities: The big plan is this neutralizing process. Then money must be raised by means worked out by the Committee. There is also to be a big movement to obtain a presidential pardon for Morton Sobell. This would save the Country from being ridiculed at home and abroad because the truth of our blundering would not be brought out in the open by a new trial. Mr. Alman assured the group that the National Committee is giving the country a break by this approach to the problem of a presidential pardon. Mr. Alman then assured the St. Louis Committee that Morton Sobell would be a free man in two years.

"There was a question period - Mary Ferguson wanted suggestions about raising money. Mr. Alman hedged and threw the whole thing back to the St. Louis Committee. I asked if he thought a pardon from the President would vindicate Sobell. He said that Billings was pardoned and most people think that he was framed and a pardon covered up the injustice.

[REDACTED]

SL 100-11726

[REDACTED] b7d
"HEAR -- MR. JOSEPH NORTH
Who will discuss the lives of Two Great Americans

ROBERT MINOR and
WILLIAM Z. FOSTER

at the

Italian Fraternal Hall, 626 N. Vandeventer

sponsored by

Freedom of the Press Committee & Committee to celebrate Foster's
Birthday."

"The Sobell Committee will meet at 3715 LaSalle on Thursday evening
March 29, 1956.

"The Meeting broke up about 10 P.M. Clara Mae Perkins had passed out
a lot of old literature and a reprinted book review of Wexley's book by
the Catholic Worker."

Following personally received by writer 3-21-56 from [REDACTED] b7d
filed as indicated [REDACTED] b7d

Printed leaflet "Did the Rosenbergs Have Full Measure of
Justice?" issued by "The National Committee to Secure Justice in the
Rosenberg Case", NYC [REDACTED] b7d
[REDACTED] (IA- /)

"Dave Alman, head of the Sobell Committee, will report on recent
developments and future plans at an enlarged meeting of the St. Louis
Sobell Committee, Tuesday, March 20, 8 P.M., at 5153 Lexington, second
floor East. [REDACTED] b7d
[REDACTED]

1 page reprint by "The Committee to Secure Justice for Morton
Sobell, 940 Broadway, NYC., AL 4-9983" from "The Catholic Worker", Vol
XXII, No. 8, 3-56, consisting of book review by Robert Ludlow of "The
Judgment of Julius and Ethel Rosenberg" by Wexley, captioned "Our Troubled
Conscience" [REDACTED] b7d
[REDACTED]

Office Memorandum ✓ UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-387835)

FROM:

SUBJECT: SAC, NEWARK (100-36202)

DATE: 6/8/56

NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO SECURE
JUSTICE IN THE ROSENBERG CASE
IS - C
ISA OF 1950
(OO-NY)

Re New York air-tel to the Bureau, 5/10/56, which instructed Newark to furnish in memorandum form, suitable for dissemination to the Department, background data on [REDACTED] who is T-1 in the prosecutive summary report of SA LINCOLN J. STOKES, 7/14/55 at Newark. b7d

Five copies of the blind memorandum are enclosed herewith for the Bureau, and one copy is being sent to New York, the latter for information.

The exposure of [REDACTED] would not hamper security investigations of the Newark Office. b7d

The identity of [REDACTED] was set forth in the attached memorandum to comply with New York's instructions that the names of discontinued informants be set forth; however, the Department is already familiar with [REDACTED] as Departmental attorneys conducted extensive interviews with [REDACTED] as a prospective government witness in the New Haven Smith Act trials and the present New York Smith Act trials. New York air-tel to the Bureau, 5/22/56, entitled "COMPROB-NEW YORK; IS-C" (Bufile 100-3-74-34), advised that Chief AUSA GILCHRIST was not presently considering the utilization of [REDACTED] as a witness in the present New York Smith Act trials. b7d

For New York's information, [REDACTED] identity should continue to be protected in all Bureau reports. b7d
RUC

- 2-Bureau (Encl-5)(REG MAIL)
- 1-New York (100-107111)(Encl-1)(Info)(REG MAIL)
- 2-Newark

BJW/njm
(5)

100-107111-2086

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
JUN 11 1956	
FBI - NEW YORK	

[Handwritten signature]

June 8, 1956

**NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO SECURE
JUSTICE IN THE ROSENBERG CASE**

T-1 in the prosecutive summary report of Special Agent LINCOLN J. STOKES, dated July 14, 1955, at Newark, New Jersey, is [REDACTED] a [REDACTED] informant whose identity is well known to the Department. b7d

[REDACTED] was interviewed as a prospective witness by Departmental attorneys in the cases "U. S. vs. MARTHA STONE, ET AL", and "U. S. vs. TRACHTENBERG, ET AL". She never has been utilized as a witness.

b7d

b7d

100-107111-2086

att. 6 100-107111-2086

RE: NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO SECURE
JUSTICE IN THE ROSENBERG CASE

June 8, 1956

b7d [redacted] has no military record or known criminal record. A credit report from the Credit Bureau of Greater Newark, Inc., Newark, New Jersey, dated January, 1947, reflected that [redacted]

[redacted]
Special Agents who have contacted [redacted]
[redacted]
[redacted]

[redacted] is an informant of the Newark Office [redacted] was discontinued as an informant because [redacted] ceased to be a productive informant. [redacted] has indicated that [redacted] is willing and available to testify.

100-107111-2086

FILE # 100-107111

SUBJECT ROSENBERG/SOBELL COMMITTEE

SERIAL 2087 **DATE** 6-12-54

CONSISTING OF 6 **PAGES**

is exempt from disclosure, in its entirety, under (b)(7)(D) as information contained in this serial would identify an informant to whom an expressed promise of confidentiality has been given. This information includes dates and places of meetings which were attended by a limited number of people known to the informant and/or information from these meetings and situations in which an informant was in close contact with members of these organizations, disclosure of which would reveal his identity.

OFFICE MEMORANDUM . UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO: SAC, NEW YORK (100-51820) DATE: 6/12/56
FROM: SA EDWARD M. ANCIN
SUBJECT: JSSS
IS-C b7d

[REDACTED] (protect identity), who has furnished reliable information in the past, furnished to SA EDWARD M. ANCIN on 5/16/56, the following items:

Care should be taken to protect the informant's identity if any of this information is utilized in a report.

- b7d
- [REDACTED]
- 1- New York (100-) (The 12 Social Club) (12-14)
 - 1- New York (100-95240 SubA-2) (LYL Bronx County) (20-)
 - 1- New York (100-95240 Sub C-68) (Club East Tremont) (20-1)
 - 1- New York (100-107111) (National Committee to Secure Justice in the ROSENBERG Case) ()
- [REDACTED]
- [REDACTED]
- b7d

EMA:ald
(17)

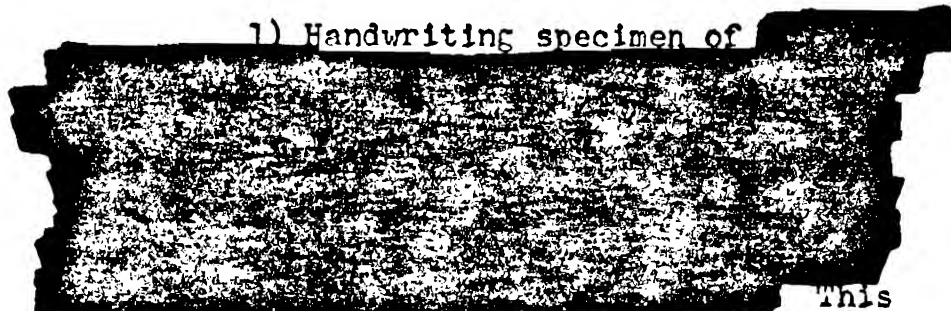
100-1374
100-1375

100-107111-2087A

7-2
[Signature]
[Stamp]

MEMO
NY 100-51820

1) Handwriting specimen of



b7d

This piece of paper is being made a portion of 100-128294-1A / ____.

It is noted the Manhattan Directory contains a listing for HERBERT MEYER, Inc., 1441 Broadway who has the telephone number Longacre 5-2866.

2) A card indicating "The 12 Social Club" was presenting a night of entertainment to "Defend Negro Leadership on Friday, 5/4/56, at 9 p.m. at 820 Broadway, NYC." The informant obtained this card at the Club Allerton LYL Party in the Bronx on 4/27/56. This card is not being retained as no individuals were named thereon and it was implied that the evening was to consist of "Buffet, Social Dancing and Prizes".

3) A card advertising "Saints and Sinners Decoration Eve Party at 862 East Tremont Avenue on Tuesday, 5/29/56, at 9 p.m. for the donation of \$1.00. The affair is sponsored by East Tremont LYL and will feature refreshments and entertain-

MEMO
NY 100-51820

ment. This card is being made an attachment to this memo designated for 100-95240-Sub C 88.

4) A yellow folder stating that entertainment, dancing and refreshment would be featured at 500 A Grand Street, Apt. 11B, on Saturday, 5/19/56 at 9 p.m. with "contribution SOBELL Defense Fund". The informant received this folder in the mails on 5/12/56. This folder is being made a portion of 100-107111 ~~1A-156.34~~

5) "The Jeffersonian" week of 5/14/56, wherein the editorial concerned itself with the necessity of the JSSS raise \$2000 from present students. Also that the proceedings against the JSSS under the McCarran Act are indefinitely postponed because of the recent Supreme Court decision thereby giving the School "a new lease on life". This Jeffersonian is being made a portion of 100-51820-1A ~~1A-156.34~~.

6) A Jefferson School throwaway presenting a roundtable forum on "Civil Liberties and Socialism in the United States" on Wednesday evening, May 23, at 8:30 p.m. The speakers was to have been MAX WEISS, JAMES S. ALLEN, MYER WEISS and DOXEY A. WILKERSON as Moderators. Admission was \$1.00. This throwaway is being made a portion of 100-51820-1A ~~1A-156.34~~.

100-107111-2087A

Office Memorandum UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : SAC, NEW YORK

DATE: June 12, 1956

FROM : SAC, NEW HAVEN (100-16408)

SUBJECT: COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE
FOR MORTON SOBELL
IS-C

OO: NEW YORK

On May 28, 1956, [REDACTED] who has furnished reliable information in the past, made available to SA LLOYD GOODROW, the following items [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

The above letters are being forwarded to the New York Division as enclosures to this communication.

2-New York (RM) (Encl. 2)
1-New Haven (100-16408)
LSG:MB
(3)
REGISTERED MAIL

113720

100-107111-2088

SEARCHED INDEXED
SERIALIZED FILED
JUN 14 1956
FBI - NEW YORK

Shirley

✓
SAC, LOS ANGELES (100-41648)

6/13/56

SA JOHN F. RUSSELL, JR.,

SOBELL COMMITTEE
IS - C

SOURCE	ACTIVITY	RECEIVED	AGENT	LOCATION
--------	----------	----------	-------	----------

[REDACTED] who has furnished reliable information in the past and whose identity should be concealed,	Pamphlet entitled "Prisoner On Their Conscience" the story of MORTON SOBELL by EMILY and DAVID ALMAN, published by the Committee to Secure Justice for MORTON SOBELL, New York, New York	6/6/56	Writer	[REDACTED] b1
--	--	--------	--------	------------------

[REDACTED]

All necessary action in connection with this memo has been taken by the writer.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

b1

JFR: lhm
(5)

Read by

100-107111-2089
SEARCHED
SERIALIZED

JUN 19 1956

NEW YORK

OFFICE MEMORANDUM

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO: SAC, NEW YORK (62-7626) DATE: 6/14/56

FROM: SA EUGENE F. CABLE

SUBJECT: WORLD FELLOWSHIP OF FAITHS, INC.
IS-C
(OO: New Haven)

[REDACTED] b7d

[REDACTED] whose identity should be concealed and who has furnished reliable information in the past. b7d

This report stated that a reservation was made for a person and was mainly sponsored by the NY Council of the World Fellowship of Faiths, Inc. The report stated that the purpose was a celebration of ROYAL PRANCE's admission to the bar, 50th Anniversary with the dual purpose to raise funds for WILLARD UPRAUS' defense against charges brought by the Attorney General of New Hampshire. The report estimated 400 attended and stated no sponsoring organizations were those listed below.

The report sets forth a concise summary of the speeches given by individuals listed below who reside in the NY area.

[REDACTED] b7c b7d

- 1 - NY 107-69 (National Lawyers Guild)(#7-2)
- 1 - NY 100-126824 (Trachtenberg Defense Committee)(#7-2)
- 1 - NY 100-113335 (Teachers Union of NY)(#7-1)
- 1 - NY 100-3620 (American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born)(#7-2)
- (1) - NY 100-107111 (Committee to Defend MORTON SOBELL)(#7-1)
- 1 - NY 100-107411 (Emergency Civil Liberties Committee)(#7-2)
- 1 - NY 62-7626 (World Fellowship of Faiths, Inc.)

EFC:jn
(14)

100-107111-2090

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
JUN 15 1956	
FBI - NEW YORK	

OFFICE MEMORANDUM - UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

DATE: 6/14/56

TO : SAC, New York

(100-107111) 7-2

FROM : W. DONALD DE WITT, SA

SUBJECT: Committee to Secure Justice for Morton Sobell
SM-C

SOURCE: [REDACTED] b7d

RELIABILITY:

Who has furnished reliable information in the past.

ACTIVITY: flyer

DATE RECEIVED: 6/13/56

RECEIVED BY:

SA W. DONALD DE WITT

LOCATION: [REDACTED] b7d

100-107111 serial 113 7-2

[REDACTED] advised that they received the instant flyer "I am Innocent" issued by the Committee to Secure Justice for Morton Sobell, 940 Broadway, NYC - on the street in front of the Pythian, NYC on 6/12/56 where an ACPFB function was scheduled.

1-NY [REDACTED] b7d

WDD: PAT

100-107111-2091

SEARCHED
SERIALIZED

FBI - NEW

FILE # 100-107111

SUBJECT ROSENBERG/SOBELL COMMITTEE

SERIAL 2091 B DATE 6-15-56

CONSISTING OF 2 PAGES of which
page 2

is exempt from disclosure, in its entirety, under (b)(7)(D) as information contained in this serial would identify an informant to whom an expressed promise of confidentiality has been given. This information includes dates and places of meetings which were attended by a limited number of people known to the informant and/or information from these meetings and situations in which an informant was in close contact with members of these organizations, disclosure of which would reveal his identity.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

100 - 107111 - 2091 B

OFFICE MEMORANDUM

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : SAC

DATE: June 18, 1956

FROM : SA LLOYD S. GOODROW

SUBJECT: NATIONAL GUARDIAN
WEEKLY GUARDIAN ASSOCIATES, INC.
INTERNAL SECURITY - C
INTERNAL SECURITY ACT OF 1950

Meeting:

National Guardian Reader's Club

Place:

505 Trumbull Avenue, Bridgeport,
Conn., (Apartment 22)

Date:

May 19, 1956

Information From:

[REDACTED]

Information To:

SA SHERRILL W. LAW

Information Received:

6/2/56

Location:

[REDACTED]

b7d

On 6/2/56 [REDACTED] who has furnished reliable information in the past, made the following information available concerning the National Guardian Reader's Club meeting which was held on May 19, 1956, at 505 Trumbull Avenue, Apartment 22, Bridgeport, Connecticut.

LSG:MB

(30)

100-12522

CC:

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

b7c

b7d

1-Baltimore (RM)

3-New York (RM)

(1-COMMITTEE TO SECURE
JUSTICE FOR MORTON
SOBELL)

(1-NATIONAL GUARDIAN

(1-JEFFERSON SCHOOL OF
SOCIAL SCIENCE)

2-Birmingham (RM)

(1-Montgomery Improve-
ment Association)

1-100-16408 (COMMITTEE TO SECURE
JUSTICE FOR MORTON SOBELL)

1-100-10841 (COMPROS, NEW HAVEN)

1-100-10610 (CP FUNDS)

1-100-12334 (JEFFERSON SCHOOL OF SOCIAL
SCIENCE)

[REDACTED]

100-107711-2092A

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
JUN 21 1956	
FBI - NEW YORK	

Shindan

Rec'd by R/S from New Haven 6/26/56

Noted that the following individuals were in attendance at this meeting.



b7d

LICE WIDA read the names of individuals who would give reports on the year. PAULA MAC LEECH gave the number of subscribers to the National Guardian. She stated that there had been 75 subscribers during the year, but that 16 subscribers had dropped out in 1955. However, this was offset by a gain of 6 new subscribers during the same period. The total subscribers to the National Guardian is presently, therefore, 65.

PAULA MAC LEECH said that the way to gain new subscribers was to leave the National Guardian in railroad stations, on buses, in taxi cabs and places where you work. In this manner, people could pick up the National Guardian and read it.

MAC LEECH said that one taxi driver in Baltimore got 5 subscriptions this way. People read the paper, liked it and subscribed to it.

FRANK TAYLOR reported on the amount of money that was sent to the Guardian, the Smith Act case, the SOBELL case, the Jefferson School of Social Science and the REVEREND KING in Montgomery, Alabama (Montgomery Improvement Association). He also read a letter of thank from REVEREND KING.

NH 100-12522

The money picked up at the National Guardian will go to the National Guardian in New York. TAYLOR did not give the amount of money that was collected.

ESL BENTLEY read a report on food raised for union members, who were out on strike. He also spoke on how LOUISE ZITO and PAULA WAC LEECH worked hard seeing people who were in need of food and clothing.

JOSEPH BARNES gave a list of all the meetings during the past year. BARNES also spoke briefly on what the National Guardian Reader's Club would do during the coming year. BARNES said that it was planned that there would be a get-together or a hotdog roast at least once a month to keep things going and to talk on the issues of the year inasmuch as this is election year. Members will be notified when and where meetings will be held.

GILBERT STRUNK spoke about the methods of securing new members for the Guardian. He said he would get out with the Democrats or the politicians inasmuch as he knows a lot of them.

JOIS BARNES had some papers read which would be sent to President EISENHOWER and members of Congress. These papers concerned the freeing of MORTON SOBELL.

PAULA WAC LEECH will be in Montgomery, Alabama to see the Reverend KING during her visit in the South. She will be away through the month.

The original notes received from the informant are attached to the copy of this memo which is routed to the informant's sub-file.

Office Memorandum / UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : SAC, New York (100-107111)

DATE: June 19, 1956

FROM : Director, FBI (100-387835)

SUBJECT: NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO SECURE
JUSTICE IN THE ROSENBERG CASE
INTERNAL SECURITY - C
INTERNAL SECURITY ACT OF 1950

It has been observed the activities in regard to Communist Party endeavors to vindicate the Rosenbergs and free Morton Sobell have recently been solely directed by the Committee to Secure Justice for Morton Sobell (CSJMS). It would appear this organization has replaced, at least openly, the captioned organization.

The problem arises in the usage of a current title for future communications regarding the committees' activities and programs. It is, therefore, requested, for reasons of future accuracy in reporting the activities of this organization, that you submit your recommendations and observations concerning the proper title of this organization.

NYhead

NY 100-107111-2094

SEARCHED.....	INDEXED.....
SERIALIZED.....	FILED.....
JUN 20 1956	
<i>Shurden</i>	

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : SAC, NY

DATE: 6/20/56

FROM : SA(A) JAMES P. WOOTEN

SUBJECT: [REDACTED] b7d

EX-C

(NY 100-109536)

T-1, who has furnished reliable info in past [REDACTED] b7d

The information obtained from T-1 (obtained 5/7/56) is not to be made public except in a usual proceeding following the issuance of a subpoena duces tecum.

(2)
① NY 100-107111

100-107111-2095

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
JUN 20 1956	
FBI - NEW YORK	

[Signature]

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE NEW YORK	OFFICE OF ORIGIN NEW YORK	DATE 6/20/56	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD 1/24, 25; 2/15, 16, 3/26, 27; 4/23; 5/1-6/5/56
TITLE OF CASE NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE IN THE ROSENBERG CASE, aka		REPORT MADE BY PHILIP H. SHERIDAN 7.2	TYPED BY JJS
		CHARACTER OF CASE INTERNAL SECURITY - C; INTERNAL SECURITY ACT OF 1950	

SYNOPSIS:

Subject committee maintains offices at Room D, 940 Broadway, NYC, and the mail box servicing this organization is labeled "Sobell Committee." **Helen L. SOBELL** is listed as President and **JENNIE RATHER** as Secretary-Treasurer, according to informant, who is in a position to furnish reliable information. Informants who have furnished reliable information in the past list as active committee members: **DAVID ALMAN**, **SARAH LICHTENBERG**, **AARON SCHWARTZ**, **TED JACOBS**, **JO GRAMAT** of Chicago, **HAVEN PERKINS** of St. Louis and **WIDGE NEWMAN** of Los Angeles. Informants who have furnished reliable information in the past advised that objectives of committee are to secure new trial and removal of **MORTON SOBELL** from US Penitentiary, Alcatraz, California, and to protest the innocence of the **ROSENBERGS**.

100-107111-2096

<p>APPROVED _____</p> <p>COPIES MADE:</p> <p>6 - Bureau (100-387835) (RM)</p> <p>(COPIES CONTINUED)</p> <p>2 - New York (100-107111)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE</p>	<p>DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW</p> <p>APPROPRIATE AGENCIES AND FIELD OFFICES ADVISED BY ROUTING SLIP (S) _____ DATE <u>5/20/78</u></p>
--	---

CLASSIFIED BY 213

EXEMPT FROM GDS. CATEGORY 2

DATE OF DECLASSIFICATION INDEFINITE

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE

NY 100-107111

DETAILS:

The National Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case will be referred to herein as the NCSJRC.

The National Committee to Secure Justice for MORTON SOBELL and the Committee to Secure Justice for MORTON SOBELL will be referred to herein as the NCSJMS and CSJMS, respectively.

The National Rosenberg-Sobell Committee and the Sobell Committee will be referred to herein as the NRSC and the SC, respectively.

The Communist Party and the Communist Party, United States of America, will be referred to herein as the CP and CPUSA, respectively.

All informants designated by T symbol in this report have furnished reliable information in the past unless otherwise indicated.

COPIES CONTINUED

1 - BOSTON (100-27290)(INFO)(RM)
1 - CHICAGO (100-25530)(INFO)(RM)
1 - CLEVELAND (100-20243)(INFO)(RM)
1 - DALLAS (100-9895)(INFO)(RM)
1 - LOS ANGELES (100-41648)(INFO)(RM)
1 - MIAMI (100-12292)(INFO)(RM)
1 - NEWARK (100-36202)(INFO)(RM)
1 - PHILADELPHIA (100-37557)(INFO)(RM)
1 - SAN FRANCISCO (100-35117)(INFO)(RM)
1 - SEATTLE (100-22197)(INFO)(RM)
1 - ST. LOUIS (100-11725)(INFO)(RM)
1 - WASHINGTON FIELD (100-25474)(INFO)(RM)

NY 100-107111

A. Origin

The NCSJRC maintains national headquarters at Room D, 940 Broadway, New York City, and the mailbox servicing this organization is labeled "Sobell Committee."

JULIUS and ETHEL ROSENBERG and MORTON SOBELL were convicted in the United States District Court (US DC), Southern District of New York (SDNY), on March 29, 1951, of conspiracy to commit espionage on behalf of the Soviet Union. The ROSENBERGS were sentenced to death on April 5, 1951, and MORTON SOBELL to 30 years imprisonment on the same date. JULIUS and ETHEL ROSENBERG were legally executed at Sing Sing Prison Ossining New York, on June 19, 1953, and MORTON SOBELL is currently serving his sentence at the United States (US) Penitentiary, Alcatraz, California.

[REDACTED] advised in January, 1952, that the NCSJRC was formed on January 2, 1952, for the purpose of obtaining a new trial for the ROSENBERGS.

b7d

T-1 advised on October 11, 1953, that the National Conference on the Rosenberg-Sobell Case, which was called by the NCSJRC, was held at the Fine Arts Building, Chicago, Illinois, on October 11, 1953.

T-2 advised on October 11, 1953, that the NRSC was formed at the above conference on October 11, 1953.

T-3 advised on May 9, 1956, that the NCSJRC was attempting to keep alive the Rosenberg case and to fight for the release of MORTON SOBELL. He stated that the CP took an extremely active part in assisting the committee. He added that the CP continued active interest in the NCSJRC and was attempting to secure the transfer of MORTON SOBELL from the US Penitentiary, Alcatraz, California, to the East Coast.

NY 100-107111

[REDACTED]

b1,

T-5 advised on June 6, 1955, that TED JACOBS of the National Headquarters of the NRSC stated that the exact name of the organization was "Committee to Secure Justice for MORTON SOBELL."

B. Headquarters and Offices

T-6, who is in a position to furnish reliable information concerning tenants occupying the building at 940 Broadway, New York City, advised on May 7, 1956, that since approximately October, 1955, the SC or NRSC had occupied Room D at 940 Broadway, New York City.

On October 23, 1955, the name "Sobell Committee" was observed by an Agent of the FBI to be listed on the building directory and on a mailbox, both maintained in the entrance to the building at 1050 Sixth Avenue (Avenue of the Americas), New York City.

On November 2, 1955, a sign was observed by an Agent of the FBI on the building directory of the building at 1050 Sixth Avenue, which sign read as follows:

"Sobell Committee moved to 940 Broadway, Room D (between 22nd and 23rd Streets) Tel: AL 4-9983."

On November 2, 1955, and May 7, 1956, the building directory of the building at 940 Broadway was observed by an Agent of the FBI, at which time the directory of offices indicated that Room D was occupied by the "Sobell Committee."

NY 100-107111

T-7 furnished on November 14, 1955, a "Bulletin from New York Committee" dated November 9, 1955, on the stationery of the CSJMS, in which was set forth information to the effect that the committee had just completed a move to new headquarters at 940 Broadway, New York 10, New York, Algonquin 4-9983.

In the October, 1955, issue of "Jewish Life" on Pages 18, 19, and 20, is an article authored by LOUIS HARAP who identifies himself as Managing Editor, entitled "The Rosenberg Committee Faces the Inquisitors", which article may be quoted in part as follows:

"EMILY ALMAN, Treasurer of the National Rosenberg Committee, and her husband, DAVID ALMAN, Executive Secretary, properly used the Fifth Amendment EMILY and DAVID ALMAN took the stand prepared to discuss any aspect of the work of the Rosenberg Committee. They demonstrated before the committee that same courage and intelligence which they had applied in the Rosenberg campaign EMILY and DAVID ALMAN invoked the Fifth Amendment on all questions demanding names Since the National Chairman of the Rosenberg Committee, JOSEPH BRAININ, was recuperating from a major operation, his appearance before the Un-American Committee was postponed LOUIS HARAP, Managing Editor of 'Jewish Life' . . . was called last . . . HARAP told the Committee of his deep concern in the case. Consequently, when he was asked to help the Rosenberg Committee to get a bank account by adding his signature to the application he readily did so. . . . TAVENNER asked HARAP 'How did it happen that you were chosen for that (of President)?' 'Because . . . that was the only blank vacant not signed by somebody else.'"

The California Committee on Un-American Activities, on Pages 49 and 225 of its 1943 report cites "Jewish Life" as being "among typical examples of the Communist press and publications."

NY 100-107111

T-3 advised on June 15, 1953, that he had known JOSEPH BRAININ to be associated with many Communist front organizations. Because of this association and JOSEPH BRAININ's espousal of the CP line, the informant believes him to be a member of the CP.

T-8, who was in a position to furnish reliable information, advised on May 14, 1956, that HELEN L. SOBELL was listed as President of the Sobell Committee and JENNIE RATNER was listed as Secretary-Treasurer of the Sobell Committee, and that both had been elected to office at a meeting of the Executive Committee of the CSJMS held on October 26, 1954, and that the certifying officials of the Executive Committee were HELEN L. SOBELL, Chairman, and JENNIE RATNER, Secretary-Treasurer.

The information furnished by T-8 may not be made public except in a usual proceeding following issuance of a subpoena duces tecum.

HELEN L. SOBELL is the wife of MORTON SOBELL.

T-11, who was in a position to furnish reliable information, advised on June 10, 1955, that JENNIE RATNER had stated publicly and in the informant's presence on various occasions that she was a member of the CP.

T-7 furnished on November 14, 1955, a letter entitled "Dear Friend", dated November 4, 1955, under the letterhead of the CSJMS in which is set forth the fact that the committee in its daily operation carries an enormous financial load and which is signed "DAVID ALMAN, for the Committee."

T-7 furnished on December 5, 1955, a "New York Bulletin" undated, but containing items reflecting the approach of the Christmas 1955 season, on the stationery of the CSJMS, in which is set forth the forming of a new special committee to contact campuses, educators and scientists under the chairmanship of SARAH LICHTENBERG.

In testimony before the HCUA on April 4, 1955 and August 4, 1955, DAVID ALMAN refused to answer on the basis of his privilege under the Fifth Amendment whether or not he or had been a member of the CP.

100-107111-2096

NY 100-107111

T-9 furnished on May 8, 1956, a letter captioned "Dear Friend" dated April 23, 1956, under the letterhead of the CSJMS in which there is an appeal for members of the New York Committee to meet May 2, 1956, at committee headquarters and which is signed "AARON SCHNEIDER for the Committee."

On May 15, 1956, a "Press Release for Wednesday, May 16" was handed to a Special Agent (SA) of the FBI during a rally sponsored by the CSJMS at Carnegie Hall, New York City. This press release under the letterhead of the CSJMS concerned the rally then in progress and was headed by the signature "From the desk of TED JACOBS."

T-8 advised on May 18, 1956, that the NCSJMS paid JO GRANAT of Chicago, Illinois, a sum of \$60.00 on May 1, 1956, and paid HAVEN PERKINS of St. Louis, Missouri, the sum of \$64.60 on May 4, 1956. T-8 said that these sums were paid by checks numbered 593 and 663 respectively and added that the checks in both cases were marked with the notation "Salary."

T-12 advised on March 15, 1955, that HAVEN PERKINS had been a member of the CP for a number of years and was currently a member of the industrial area of the CP of St. Louis, Missouri.

T-13 advised on January 6, 1956, that JO GRANAT was a member of Section 3, South Side Division of the CP, Chicago, Illinois.

T-10 advised on April 12, 1956, that WIDGE NEWMAN was the paid head of the Los Angeles Sobell Committee.

[REDACTED]

B1

NY 100-107111

C. Finances

T-8 advised on May 18, 1956, that the Sobell Committee was known officially as the Committee to Secure Justice for MORTON SOBELL and added that the committee maintained a bank account at the Chemical Corn Exchange Bank in New York City where their balance as of the end of business on May 18, 1956, was \$3,107.32. T-8 said that the deposits to this account during the period May 14 to 17, 1956, were as follows:

May 14	\$ 568.50
May 15	881.50
May 16	1,462.00
May 17	1,448.75

D. Aims and Objectives

T-3 advised on [REDACTED] that on [REDACTED] [REDACTED] said that the NCSJMS was planning to hold a large "national campaign" during the Fall and Winter season of 1955-56. [REDACTED] mass meetings were to be held in large cities in which political and civic leaders would "demand a new trial for MORTON SOBELL;" and at which the sale of JOHN WEXLEY's book would be pushed. [REDACTED] the committee wanted to place 100,000 copies of WEXLEY's book in the hands of 100,000 families in order to force the government to grant SOBELL a new trial. [REDACTED] the committee asked the CRC for assistance in organizing mass meetings on a local level and to furnish speakers and that the CRC advised that they would try to assist the local SOBELL committees.

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T-14, who is in a position to furnish reliable information, advised on September 27, 1954, that SAMUEL BARRON's name was included on the payroll books of the New York County CP in the period October 3, 1947, to January 19, 1951.

The CRC has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

ROBERT ROSSEN, Hollywood Motion Picture Producer, Director, and Writer, appeared before the House Committee on Un-American Activities (HCUA) in New York City on May 7, 1953, and identified JOHN WEXLEY as a CP member in Hollywood, California, in 1942.

T-7 furnished on December 5, 1955, a "New York Bulletin" undated, but containing items reflecting the approach of the Christmas 1955 season, on the stationery of the CSJMS in which is set forth a plea to make 1956 the year in which MORTON SOBELL is removed from Alcatraz, an appeal to the Courts made, and a new trial secured.

[REDACTED]

T-15 advised that each person attending was requested to write to the US Senate Subcommittee on Constitutional Rights requesting an investigation of the trial at which SOBELL was convicted, and, a report was read from the national headquarters in New York City which contained the following items:

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DAVID ALMAN and three other organizers were going to start to tour the country; the Sobell Committee needs \$55,000.00 for the first six months of 1956 (\$10,000.00 for advertising, \$15,000.00 for salaries for seven people, \$3,000.00 for traveling expenses, etc.). Each local committee was asked for their ideas about what the national committee should concentrate on:

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~~A new trial~~

~~Executive pardon~~

~~Transfer to another prison~~

~~Senate investigation of the SOBELL case~~

T-3 advised on May 9, 1956, that the NCSJRC was attempting to keep alive the ROSENBERG case and to fight for the release of MORTON SOBELL. He stated that the CP took an extremely active part in assisting the committee. He added that the CP continued interest in the NCSJRC and was attempting to secure the transfer of MORTON SOBELL from the US Penitentiary, Alcatraz, California, to the East Coast.

E. Subversive Ramifications

The CP, USA has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450. The Young Communist League (YCL) has also been so designated.

[REDACTED]

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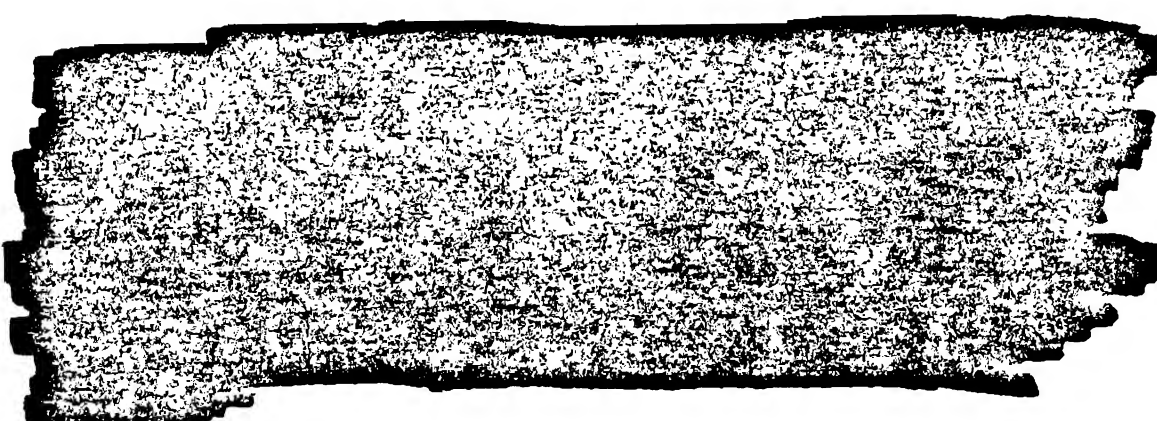
[REDACTED]

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T-22 advised on April 4, 1956, that a rally was held on March 28, 1956, in New York City, which rally was under the sponsorship of the Emergency Civil Liberties Committee (ECLC) in order to raise money for the defense of CP members then on trial in the USDC, SDNY, for violation of the Smith Act of 1940. T-22 said that at this rally there was distributed a pamphlet entitled "Innocent" which contained a picture of MORTON SOBELL and a plea from HELEN SOBELL proclaiming her husband's innocence and attacking the validity of the evidence upon which her husband was convicted. T-22 said that the pamphlet was published by the NCSJMS and requested contributions and urged persons to write to the Senate Subcommittee on Constitutional Rights urging that the Sobell case be put on their agenda for investigation.

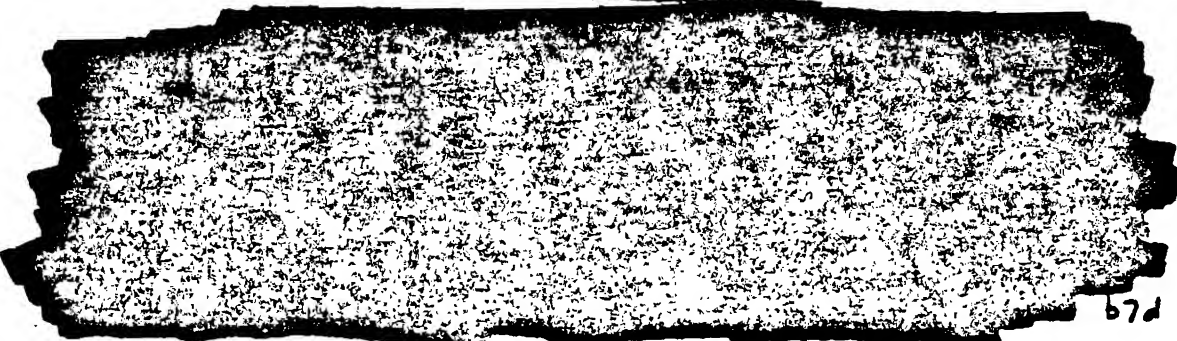
The "Daily Worker" in its issue of October 8, 1951, on Page 1, Columns 4 and 5, in an article entitled "150 Notables Form Emergency Civil Rights Committee" reflected that the formation of the ECLC had been formed on October 7, 1951. It was shown that the purpose of the organization would be to help mobilize public opinion in support of the traditional American constitutional guarantees of civil liberties and to render aid to victims of abridgement of these liberties in politics, education, and the professions. The founders, according to the article, included more than 50 members of the clergy and many educators and professionals.



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The Manhattan Telephone Directory 1955-56 reflects that the ECLC is located at 421 Seventh Avenue, New York, New York.

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^{b7d} [redacted] advised on June 5, 1956, that the Provisional United Citizens Committee for May Day, 1956 was formed at the direction of the CP for the purpose of sponsoring and organizing the 1956 May Day rally held at Union Square, New York City, on April 30, 1956.

b7d [redacted] stated the May Day Rally is a CP function held each year about May 1, and is sponsored by a CP directed committee. This committee in past years has been variously named the United May Day Committee, the United Labor and People's Committee for May Day, the Committee for the 69th Anniversary of May Day (1954), the Provisional Workers and People's Committee for May Day, 1955, and the Provisional United Citizen's Committee for May Day, 1956.

The United May Day Committee has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

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it was announced that there would be a rally held under the sponsorship of the NCSJMS on May 15, 1956. The informant said that it was announced at this meeting that the New York State Committee of the CP urged all Party members to attend in order to "mobilize the members of mass organizations and trade unions to attend the rally."

F. Activities

1. Minor

T-7 furnished on November 14, 1955, a "Bulletin from New York Committee" dated November 9, 1955, on the stationery of the CSJMS in which was set forth the general information that parties had been held in Rockland County, Brooklyn Heights, and the East Side; that local committees were beginning to function in getting people to demand a full investigation of the Attorney General's office by the Senate Committee; that the Washington Heights and the Bronx committees had raised considerable money by holding a one week rummage sale; and, that the Brooklyn Heights committee had run a "brunch" for 65 people.

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T-7 furnished on December 5, 1955, a "New York Bulletin" undated, but containing items reflecting the approach of the Christmas 1955 season, on the stationery of the CSJMS, in which was set forth plans for an art exhibit and sale to be held during February, 1956, in New York City.

In the March, 1956, "National Newsletter-Artists Equity Association" is an article entitled "Retraction" which article states that paintings had been collected from members for an exhibition at the Hotel Barbizon Plaza in New York City. The article states that subsequently the "National Guardian" and the "Daily Worker" announced that the exhibition was partly a benefit for the MORTON SOBELL Defense Committee and lists the names of contributors and sponsors. The article says that the artists had not authorized the use of their pictures nor had they been informed of the auspices of the exhibition. According to the article, the exhibition was called off as a result of "Equity's" intervention and advises that the artists caused the cancellation.

The Artists Equity Association's (AEA) current headquarters are located at 9 East 45th Street, New York City.

T-18, [REDACTED] b7d
furnished on January 30, 1953, a pamphlet published by AEA entitled "AEA - what it is and how it works." On page one of this pamphlet it is stated in part:

"Artists Equity Association is a national non-political, aesthetically non-partisan organization representing the professional artists of America. It was formed in March, 1947, to further the economic interests of artists and give strength and effectiveness to their united professional aims . . . It works with

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"or is connected with the profession of fine arts and extends its benefits, not only to the individuals, but to associations, societies, and museums in regard to their activities and relationships with the artists."

T-19

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[REDACTED] advised on December 14, 1955, that AEA leadership is anti-Communist and has successfully exerted efforts to block Communist infiltration. T-19 advised that while the national board may, on occasion, suspect that certain members possibly have Communist sympathies, under the constitution, the board has no power to expel them and the board has no proof of CP affiliations with which to confront them.

2. Major

T-20 advised on September 29, 1955, that a rally was held that date at Carnegie Hall, New York City, under the sponsorship of the NCSJMS at which approximately 1800 persons were present. According to informant there were eight speakers on the program, all of whom developed the theme that MORTON SOBELL was innocent, had been convicted on false or perjured testimony and was imprisoned in Alcatraz Penitentiary because he refused to become a government informer. Among the speakers, according to T-20, were:

ANGUS CAMERON, Publisher, who acted as Chairman;

DAVID ALMAN, an Author;

WALDO FRANK, a Novelist;

ROSE SOBELL, mother of MORTON SOBELL;

WARREN K. BILLINGS, a defendant in the Mooney-Billings trial;

YURI SUHL, a Poet;

HELEN SOBELL, wife of MORTON SOBELL;

WILLIAM LANGER, US Senator from North Dakota.

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T-20 advised that in his opinion approximately \$4,000.00 was collected on appeal and he added that all speakers urged that those present petition the US Senate Subcommittee on Constitutional Rights to investigate the conduct of the Attorney General and the US Department of Justice in their handling of the case.

LOUIS BUDENZ, former Editor of the "Daily Worker" in testimony before the Senate Subcommittee on Internal Security on August 21, 1951, identified ANGUS CAMERON as a CP member.

T-21 advised during late 1953, that YURI SUHL was appointed a trustee of the fund for the ROSENBERG children on October 3, 1953.

T-22 advised on [REDACTED] that a "defense fund" rally was held under the sponsorship of the NCSJMS in New York City on [REDACTED]. According to the informant, this rally was held in a private home and an altercation arose during the progress of the party when one of the guests commented that the entire affair was a Communist front fund raising activity. According to the informant, \$1.25 was charged as admission to this party and cocktails and sandwiches were sold in order to collect the funds.

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A rally under the sponsorship of the NCSJMS was held at Carnegie Hall, New York City, on May 15, 1956, which was attended by a Special Agent of the FBI. The doors opened at 7:30 PM and the crowd at 8:00 PM numbered, according to the captain of ushers, at 400 persons. The proceedings were delayed until 8:30 PM when approximately 1,000 persons were present. According to the unofficial estimates of the captain of ushers, the attendance at 10:15 PM was approximately 1,110 persons. The conversations of persons in attendance were downcast inasmuch as 3,000 persons had been expected and also at the response to a collection of funds. The amount collected was not announced.

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Arrangements for the rally were made by HELEN SOBELL, wife of MORTON SOBELL, who rented the hall, and by TED JACOBS and DAVID ALMAN, who supervised arrangements and seating at the hall.

Speaker AARON SCHNEIDER acted as Chairman, giving a ten minute opening speech and a long introductory speech to each later speaker. SCHNEIDER told the gathering that a motion for a new trial had been filed in the USDC, SDNY, and that it was an important document, which not only vindicated the ROSENBERGS, but would free SOBELL.

Law Professor STEPHEN LOVE of Chicago, next speaker, analyzed the case from a legal viewpoint for 25 minutes, concluding that no witness against SOBELL testified to any overt act of treason, that he was convicted on perjured testimony, and that Alcatraz was too cruel a prison in which to confine someone who was not a desperate criminal and his confinement there was solely for the purpose of forcing him to confess to acts which he could not confess to and to which the ROSENBERGS could not have confessed to.

Chairman SCHNEIDER then read a special message to the gathering from BERTRAND RUSSELL, who was described as a philosopher and mathematician of England, who described the verdict as "unjust and the sentence monstrously vindictive" and praised the movement "to secure justice" in the case.

YURI SUHL, poet and novelist, the next speaker, spoke 10 minutes, joining a reading of excerpts from letters of SOBELL from prison with an emotional appeal to continue the fight.

ROSE SOBELL, mother of MORTON SOBELL, the next speaker, spoke 20 minutes, rambling hesitantly about her recent trip to Europe and the encouragement she received there and the numerous functioning committees she found dedicated to secure justice for her son, and ended with an attack against the prevalent McCarthyism in the US.

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EMILY ALMAN, co-author of a book "Prisoner on our Conscience" was the next speaker, and she urged the purchase of the book entitled "The Judgment of Julius and Ethel Rosenberg" by JOHN WEXLEY, and said that the profits from the sale of this book enabled the NCSJMS to furnish free copies to all important national, state, and city governmental officials, as well as newspapers and libraries. EMILY ALMAN stated that committees were now functioning throughout the US and launched into a long diatribe against GOLD and GREENGLASS whom she stated were the main witnesses against MORTON SOBELL. EMILY ALMAN made a vehement plea for funds during which a collection was taken.

Speaker JOHN WEXLEY, who identified himself as the author of the book entitled "The Judgment of Julius and Ethel Rosenberg" spoke for 30 minutes during which he summarized the points in the motion for a hearing made in the USDC, SDNY, earlier that month and pointed out the perjured testimony utilized by the government during the trial of MORTON SOBELL.

HELEN SOBELL, wife of MORTON SOBELL, concluded the rally with a ten minute speech in which she pleaded for continued support and funds which would "free MORTON."

T-23 advised on May 23, 1956, that a rally was held in New York City at Carnegie Hall on May 15, 1956, under the sponsorship of the NCSJMS at which approximately 900 persons were in attendance. T-23 advised that the following speakers developed the theme that MORTON SOBELL was innocent of the charges and that a new trial should be granted since there was considerable doubt about the validity of his conviction inasmuch as the government had used perjured testimony and new evidence had been received:

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Professor STEPHEN LOVE;
Mr. U. SEWELL (YURI SUHL);
A message from RUSSELL in England;
ROSE SOBELL, his mother;
E. ALTMAN (EMILY ALMAN);
Mr. JOHN WEXLEY, an author.

T-24 advised on May 17, 1956, that a rally was held at Carnegie Hall, New York City, on May 15, 1956, at which the speakers attacked the "kidnapping" of SOBELL in Mexico while he was trying to return to the US voluntarily; attacked the use of perjured testimony "by a person trying to keep himself out of prison"; said that a motion had been filed for a new trial just prior to the rally; showed Photostat slides of the evidence they had submitted with the motion for a new trial; and, said that the government had not tried SOBELL on the charge for which he had been sentenced. T-24 said that a letter from BERTRAND RUSSELL in England was also read to the rally.

T-25 advised on May 28, 1956, that a rally had been held at Carnegie Hall in New York City on May 15, 1956, under the sponsorship of the NCSJMS and furnished substantially the same information concerning the rally as did T-23 and T-24.

G. HCUA Hearings

In the hearings before the Committee on Un-American Activities, House of Representatives, 84th Congress, First Session, held for the purpose of investigation of Communist activities (The CSJRC and affiliates) in Washington, D.C., on August 2, 3, 4, and 5, 1955, the following persons testified as witnesses:

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First witness -

JAMES W. GLATIS testified on August 2, 1955, that he had joined the CP at the suggestion of the FBI in April, 1949, and had continued his activities therein until his appearance in May, 1954, as a government witness before the Subversive Activities Control Board (SACB). GLATIS advised that the Boston Committee to Seek Clemency for the ROSENBERGS (BCSCR) was set up in early 1952 in the home of HERMAN TAMSKY, believed by the witness to be a CP member, who was Chairman of the committee; that SUE KORITZ was Executive Secretary of the Committee and that she was a member of the CP; and that the BCSCR was a paper organization in that there was no signed up organization but just an organization set up and the CP members were expected to and did participate in the activities of the organization.

Second witness -

HERMAN TAMSKY, Boston, Massachusetts, testified on August 2, 1955, at which time he refused to answer on the basis of his privilege under the Fifth Amendment whether he was Chairman of the BCSCR or its successor committees and whether or not he was a member of the CP or had been a member of the CP.

Third witness -

PHILIP KORITZ, Boston, Massachusetts, testified on August 2, 1955, at which time he refused to answer on the basis of his privilege under the Fifth Amendment whether he was or had been a member of the CP and whether he was active in the affairs of the BCSCR.

Fourth witness -

DON ROTHENBERG of Cleveland, Ohio, testified on August 2, 1955, at which time he refused to answer on the basis of his privilege under the Fifth Amendment whether he was or had been a member of the CP, and whether he was connected in any official connection with the Cleveland CSJRC.

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Fifth witness -

MILDRED CRUM ROTHENBERG, Cleveland, Ohio, testified on August 2, 1955, at which time she refused to answer on the basis of her privilege under the Fifth Amendment whether she held any official position on the Cleveland Committee to Secure Clemency for the ROSENBERGS and whether she was or had been a member of the CP.

Sixth Witness -

JOHN GILMAN of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, testified on August 2, 1955, at which time he refused to answer on the basis of his privilege under the Fifth Amendment whether he was or had been a member of the CP and whether he was active in or the Chairman of the Wisconsin chapter of the CSJRC.

Seventh witness -

HERMAN E. THOMAS, Allentown, Pennsylvania, testified on August 3, 1955, that he was a member of the CP from 1937 to 1939 and then again from April, 1944, to May 5, 1954, when he testified as a government witness in the Smith Act trials at Philadelphia, and had during part of that time been a member of the Section Secretariat of the Lehigh Valley Section of the CP. THOMAS testified that a CSJRC had been formed in Allentown, Pennsylvania, in late 1952 although prior to that time CP District Headquarters in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, had sent material to local CP clubs concerning the case, which material consisted of pamphlets to distribute or requests for signers of petitions. This committee in Allentown, Pennsylvania, was formed at a meeting which was attended by persons most of whom were known to THOMAS as CP members and the work of the Allentown Committee was carried out by CP members.

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Eighth witness -

SYLVIA FREEDLAND of Allentown, Pennsylvania, testified on August 3, 1955, at which time she refused to answer on the basis of her privilege under the Fifth Amendment whether she was active in the affairs of the Allentown CSJRC whether she was or had been a member of the CP; and, whether she had been associated with persons previously identified as active in the Allentown CSJRC.

Ninth witness -

ADELAIDE RISKIN of Allentown, Pennsylvania, testified on August 3, 1955, at which time she refused to answer on the basis of her privilege under the Fifth Amendment whether she was active in the affairs of the Allentown CSJRC.

Tenth witness -

JEAN D. FRANTJIS of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, testified on August 3, 1955, at which time she refused to answer on the basis of her privilege under the Fifth Amendment whether she was or had been a member of the CP and whether she was or had been active in the affairs of the Philadelphia CSJRC.

Eleventh witness -

THEODORE E. NORTON of Easton, Pennsylvania, testified on August 3, 1955, at which time he refused to answer on the basis of his privilege under the Fifth Amendment whether he was or had been a member of the CP and whether he was a member of or active in the affairs of the CSJRC.

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Twelfth witness -

JOHN B. STONE of Washington, D.C. testified on August 3, 1955, at which time he refused to answer on the basis of his privilege under the Fifth Amendment whether he was or had been a member of the CP and whether he was or had been active in the affairs of the Washington, D.C. CSJRC or its successors.

Thirteenth witness -

ETHEL WEICHBROD of Silver Springs, Maryland, testified on August 3, 1955, at which time she refused to answer on the basis of her privilege under the Fifth Amendment whether she was or had been a member of the CP and whether she was or had been active in the Washington, D.C. CSJRC or its successors.

Fourteenth witness -

ANZELM A. CZARNOWSKI of Argo, Illinois, testified on August 3, 1955, that he joined the CP in October, 1953, and that he was an active member thereof until January 20, 1955, at which time he testified as a government witness in the Chicago Smith Act trial, attaining the position of Literature Director of the Argo branch of the CP. CZARNOWSKI testified that as Literature Director it was his duty to obtain literature from a Communist controlled bookstore and to distribute the literature to the various CP cells in the area and the cells would in turn distribute the literature to the public. CZARNOWSKI advised that among the literature thus distributed was literature published by the NCSJRC as well as literature published by the CP on the same subject.

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Fifteenth witness -

JOSEPHINE GRANAT of Chicago, Illinois, testified on August 3, 1955, at which time she refused to answer on the basis of her privilege under the Fifth Amendment whether she was or had been associated with the Chicago CSJRC and was Executive Secretary of that committee and whether she was at that time a member of the CP.

Sixteenth witness -

RUTH BELMONT of Chicago, Illinois, testified on August 3, 1955, at which time she refused to answer on the basis of her privilege under the Fifth Amendment whether she was or had been active in the Chicago Sobell Committee and whether she was or had been a member of the CP.

Seventeenth witness -

MILTON J. SANTWIRE of Allen Park, Michigan, testified on August 4, 1955, that he joined the Young Communist League (YCL) in 1939 and remained a member of the YCL until 1943, at which time he became a member of the CP until December, 1953, when he testified as a government witness in the Smith Act trials in Detroit, and he added that during his CP membership he attained a position of member of the Section Committee of the Ford Section of the CP. SANTWIRE testified that the CP in the Detroit area in late 1951 took an interest in the Rosenberg case and distributed literature to further the work of the NCSJRC. SANTWIRE testified that CP members attended meetings and distributed literature to the public. SANTWIRE said that the organization known as the Detroit CSJRC did not have officers but all Party members were active in the committee affairs.

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Eighteenth witness -

EVE NEIDELMAN of Detroit, Michigan, testified on August 4, 1955, at which time she refused to answer on the basis of her privilege under the Fifth Amendment whether she was or had been active in the affairs of the Detroit CSJRC, been Chairman of the Detroit CSJRC, and whether she was or had been a member of the CP.

Nineteenth witness -

EMILY ALMAN of Englishtown, New Jersey, testified on August 4, 1955, at which time she stated that she was employed by the NCSJRC in various capacities including National Treasurer from May, 1953, to October, 1953, when the NCSJRC went out of existence. This disbanding, according to ALMAN, took place at a convention at Chicago, Illinois, in October, 1953, and when the committee disbanded a new organization was formed at this convention known as the NCSJMS. ALMAN testified that she had been National Executive Secretary of the new group, however, the old committee retained a bank account in New York City under the name of the NCSJRC until November 5, 1954. ALMAN refused to answer on the basis of her privileges under the First and Fifth Amendments whether she had ever been a member of the CP, whether she knew the names of any organizers or the salaries of the organizers of the NCSJRC; whether any of the organizers were members of the CP; whether she knew the names of any of the present or past executives or officers of the committee, on either a local or national level.

Twentieth witness -

DAVID ALMAN of Englishtown, New Jersey, testified on August 4 and 5, 1955, that he was the former executive secretary of the NCSJRC from March, 1952, to the Fall of 1952. ALMAN refused to answer on the basis of his privileges under the First and Fifth

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Amendments whether he was or had been a member of the CP, whether he knew the names of present or past officers on a national or state level of the NCSJRC, whether he knew the source from which a French newspaper secured in April, 1953, documents taken from the law offices of O. JOHN ROGGE, attorney for the ROSENBERGS; whether he knew the purpose of a trip to Paris, France, made in April, 1953, by JOSEPH BRAININ, described as Chairman of the NCSJRC; and, whether any of the persons responsible for the formation of the NCSJRC were members of the CP.

Twenty-first witness -

LOUIS HARAP of New York City testified on August 5, 1955, at which time he refused to answer on the basis of his privilege under the Fifth Amendment whether he was or had been a member of the CP; whether he had ever written articles in connection with the ROSENBERG case, or otherwise ^{been} active in the affairs of the committee; and, whether his signature on bank record cards in 1952 and 1954 listing him as President, indicated his actual work with the affairs of the committee.

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H. Publicity

1. "Daily Worker"

The "Daily Worker" is an East Coast Communist daily newspaper and "The Worker" is a Sunday edition of the "Daily Worker."

a. Publicity Regarding MORTON SOBELL

In the October 16, 1955, edition of "The Worker" on page seven, column three, is an article entitled 'Some Prosecutors 'Poison' Air 'To Get Convictions' - Langer,' which is a story concerning a speech Senator WILLIAM LANGER, Republican from the State of North Dakota, made at an assembly on behalf of MORTON SOBELL in New York City on September 29, 1955.

In the October 16, 1955, issue of "The Worker" on page seven, columns three - five, is an article entitled "Framed, 23 Years in Jail, Takes Stump for Sobell," which concerns a speech made by WARREN K. BILLINGS, Defendant in the MOONLY - BILLINGS trial, at a rally for MORTON SOBELL on September 29, 1955, in New York City.

In the November 13, 1955, issue of "The Worker" on page eight, column two, is an article entitled "Dreyfus Case Has Its Parallel Today," which compares the conviction of MORTON SOBELL and JULIUS and ETHEL ROSENBERG with the conviction of Captain DREYFUS and his subsequent acquittal by the French Government.

In the November 13, 1955, issue of "The Worker" on page six, column three and four, is an article entitled "Senate Inquiry Urged," which urges persons to write to Senator HENNINGSEN of the Senate Subcommittee on Constitutional Rights to ask for an investigation of the ROSENBERG-SOBELL trial.

In the November 28, 1955, issue of the "Daily Worker" on page two, column three, is an article entitled

"File Plea to Move Sobell from Alcatraz," which concerns a plan of the NCSJRC to file a plea with the Alcatraz Classification Board requesting that MORTON SOBELL be transferred to another federal prison.

In the December 2, 1955, issue of the "Daily Worker" on page two, column one and two, is an article entitled "Tombs Scandal Raises Questions on How Rosenbergs were Framed."

In the December 2, 1955, issue of the "Daily Worker" on page six, column four, is an article entitled "Publish Transcript of Recent 'House' Hearings on Rosenberg-Sobell Case."

In the December 18, 1955, issue of "The Worker" on page eleven, is an article entitled "At 61, Mrs. Rose Sobell Works, Dreams of Freedom for Son."

In the December 19, 1955, issue of the "Daily Worker" on page four, column five, is an article entitled "British Sobell Committee Writes to Eisenhower," which concerns a public meeting held in London sponsored by the British Committee to Secure Justice for Morton Sobell and relates how the committee wrote a letter to President EISENHOWER requesting a transfer of SOBELL from Alcatraz and the granting of a new trial.

In the December 22, 1955, issue of the "Daily Worker" on page six, is an article entitled "One Holy Xmas Morning," which requests amnesty and Christian charity in releasing MORTON SOBELL.

In the December 26, 1955, issue of the "Daily Worker" on page eight, column one, is an article entitled "Canada Officials Win Right to Back Sobell," which concerns a trip Mrs. MORTON SOBELL made to Canada in order to secure support for her husband.

In the December 27, 1955, issue of the "Daily Worker" on page four, is an article entitled "Rochester U. Paper for Right to Air Sobell Case."

In the December 30, 1955, issue of the

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"Daily Worker" on page two, column three, is an article entitled "Gallacher Urges Sobell's Freedom," which concerns a letter written to the CSJLS by WILLIAM GALLACHER, British Communist Leader.

In the December 30, 1955, issue of the "Daily Worker" on page six, column three, is an article entitled "Rosenberg Play Staged in Japan."

In the January 3, 1956, issue of the "Daily Worker" on page four, is an article entitled "'To File for New Trial' says Mrs. Sobell in Interview."

In the January 9, 1956, issue of the "Daily Worker" on page five, column three, is an article written by WILLIAM Z. FOSTER, National Chairman of the Communist Party, United States of America, entitled "Free Morton Sobell."

In the January 24, 1956, issue of the "Daily Worker" on page one, column one, is an article entitled "Utah Prof. Calls Rosenberg Trial 'Our Dreyfus Case'," which concerns a review written by Professor FRANCIS D. WORTH, Professor at the University of Utah, of the book 'The Judgment of Julius and Ethel Rosenberg'."

In the March 6, 1956, issue of the "Daily Worker" on page four, is an article entitled "Sobell Committee Organizer Finds New Spirit in South."

In the March 28, 1956, issue of the "Daily Worker" on page five, column one, is an editorial entitled "Bondage in Alcatraz."

In the March 28, 1956, issue of the "Daily Worker" on page one, column one, is an article entitled "Bertrand Russell says Rosenbergs, Sobell Innocent," which concerns a letter written by BERTRAND RUSSELL to the

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"Manchester Guardian" in which he states that a study of evidence in the ROSENBERG-SOBELL trial made him certain that the ROSENBERGS and SOBELL were innocent, SOBELL was imprisoned because of hysteria, and the FBI committed atrocities and used a technique "made familiar in other police states such as Nazi Germany and Stalin's Russia."

In the April 3, 1956, issue of the "Daily Worker" on page four, column one, is an article entitled "Lord Russell's Letter on the Sobell Case."

In the April 6, 1956, issue of the "Daily Worker" on page seven, column three, is an article entitled "Rosenbergs 'Innocent' says Catholic paper" which concerns a review of the book "The Judgment of Julius and Ethel Rosenberg" published in the "Catholic Worker."

The April 9, 1956, issue of the "Daily Worker" on page three, column two, is an article entitled "Morton Sobell Kept From Funeral Rites for Father."

In the April 10, 1956, issue of the "Daily Worker" on page five, column one, is an editorial which concerns the statements of BERTRAND RUSSELL of Great Britain concerning ROSENBERG-SOBELL case.

In the April 13, 1956, issue of the "Daily Worker" on page two, column two, is an article entitled "Russell repeats Sobell Framed," which concerns a second letter written by BERTRAND RUSSELL on April 5 to the "Manchester Guardian."

In the April 20, 1956, issue of the "Daily Worker" on page two, column one, is an article entitled "British Labor MP Urges New Trial for Morton Sobell," which concerns statements made by SYDNEY SILVERMAN, British Labor MP, concerning the ROSENBERG-SOBELL trial,

FHS:cx

-5-

NY 100-107111

in a letter published April 9 in the "Manchester Guardian."

In the April 30, 1956, issue of the "Daily Worker" on page five, column one, is an editorial entitled "Holes in the Framoup."

In the April 30, 1956, issue of the "Daily Worker" on page eight, column one, is an article entitled "Gold Not Sure There Was A-Bomb Secret," which concerns testimony of HARRY GOLD and DAVID GREENGLASS before Eastland Senate Subcommittee in Washington, D.C.

In the April 29, 1956, issue of "The Worker" on page six, column one, is an article entitled "Bertrand Russell Reopens Issue of New Sobell Trial."

In the May 6, 1956, issue of "The Worker" on page seven, columns three and four, is an article entitled "Facts Disprove False Rumors in Sobell Case."

In the May 7, 1956, issue of the "Daily Worker" on page three, columns one and two, is an article entitled "Ike Dooms Rosenbergs on Evidence Court Never Got."

In the May 9, 1956, issue of the "Daily Worker" on page one, column three, is an article entitled "Pare Suppression of Evidence, Ask New Sobell Trial," which concerns a motion asking that MORTON SOBELL be freed or a new trial be granted which was filed in the United States District Court, Southern District of New York on May 8, 1956.

In the May 10, 1956, issue of the "Daily Worker," on page three, column one, is an article entitled "Mother Sobell tells how Europe heard Her plea."

NY 100-107111

In the May 10, 1956, issue of the "Daily Worker" on page five, column one, is an editorial entitled "A Snap Judgment," which states that minutes after the motion for a new trial was filed by attorneys for MORTON SOBELL, the United States Attorney characterized the action as nonsense in a hasty judgment.

In the May 11, 1956, issue of the "Daily Worker" on page three, is an article entitled "61, In Letter to Ike, Urge New Trial or Pardon for Sobell."

In the May 13, 1956, issue of "The Worker" on page seven, is an article entitled "New Flaws Revealed in Rosenberg Witness Tale."

In the May 13, 1956, issue of "The Worker" on page four, is an article entitled "Lawyers Charge Known Perjuries Convicted Sobell."

In the May 16, 1956, issue of the "Daily Worker" on page two, columns one and two, is an article entitled "Russell says Sobell Injustice Harms U.S."

In the May 20, 1956, issue of "The Worker" on page seven, is an article entitled "Pope, Intellectuals of Europe Hear Mother's Plea," which relates the activity of Mrs. ROSA SOBELL, mother of MORTON SOBELL, during a three months tour of Italy, France and England.

In the May 22, 1956, issue of the "Daily Worker" on page one, column three, is an article entitled "Court Hearing on Sobell Move Next Monday."

In the May 27, 1956, issue of "The Worker" on page four, column three, is a picture which identifies it as having been taken backstage at the rally sponsored by the CSJMS at Carnegie Hall, New York City, on May 15, 1956, and identifies the persons pictured as STEPHEN LOVE, Law Professor at Northwestern University, and HELEN and ROSE SOBELL.

NY 100-107111

b. Articles Concerning Rallies

In the August 16, 1955, issue of the "Daily Worker" on page six, column five, and in the September 27, 1955, issue of the "Daily Worker" on page six, column three, are paid advertisements by the MCSJMS advertising a rally for MORTON SOBELL to be held Friday, September 29, 1955, at Carnegie Hall, New York City.

In the September 16, 1955, issue of the "Daily Worker" on page four, column one, is a news story entitled "Sobell rally to hear Langer, Waldo Frank."

In the January 20, 1956, issue of the "Daily Worker" on page eight, column one; the February 17, 1956, issue of the "Daily Worker" page eight, column one; the February 24, 1956, issue; page eight, column one; and the March 2, 1956, issue of the "Daily Worker," page eight, column four, are paid announcements entitled "Gala Concert-Given By the Bronx Sobell Committee-on March 10 at Hunts Point Palace-Subscription \$1.25."

In the March 8, 1956, issue of the "Daily Worker" on page six, column one, is a news story which concerns the concert to be given at Hunts Point Palace in the Bronx on March 10, 1956.

In the April 24, 1956, issue of the "Daily Worker" on page eight, column three, is a news story entitled "Sobell Meeting in Brooklyn Thursday."

In the May 6, 1956, issue of "The Worker" on page sixteen, column one; May 10, 1956, issue of the "Daily Worker" on page eight, column one; and, the May 13, 1956, issue of "The Worker" on page sixteen, column one, is a paid advertisement entitled "Vindication

NY 100-107111

"On the Way," which advertises a rally under the sponsorship of the NCSJMS at Carnegie Hall on May 15.

In the May 3, 1956, issue of the "Daily Worker" on page three, column one, is a news story entitled "Judge O'Brien to Address Rally For Morton Sobell."

In the May 11, 1956, issue of the "Daily Worker" on page three, column three, is an article entitled "Sobell Rally Tuesday to be Shown New Evidence."

In the May 14, 1956, issue of the "Daily Worker" on page three, column four, is an article entitled "Sobell Rally Tomorrow to Hear Russell Message."

In the May 15, 1956, issue of the "Daily Worker" on page three, columns one and two, is an article entitled "Sobell Rally Tonight to Hear New Facts."

c. Literature

In the September 23, 1955, issue of the "Daily Worker" on page seven, column one, is an article entitled "Wexley Book Breaks Through on Sobell Case," which concerns a book review of "The Judgment of Julius and Ethel Rosenberg" by JOHN WEXLEY.

In the November 21, 1955, issue of the "Daily Worker" on page eight, column three, is an article entitled "New Pamphlet on Sobell Case Off the Press," which advises that the CSJMS published a text of the speech of Senator WILLIAM LANGER given at the Carnegie Hall Rally in New York City, on September 29, 1955.

In the January 6, 1956, issue of the "Daily Worker" on page seven, column three, is an article entitled "Anthology of Rosenberg Poetry in the Works," which advises that the Sierra Press of New York City had undertaken the publication of an anthology of Rosenberg poetry.

NY 100-107111

In the March 25, 1956, issue of "The Worker" on page fourteen, is an article entitled "New Demands For Sobell's Freedom, Stirred by Author," which is a book review of JOHN WEXLER's book "The Judgment of Julius and Ethel Rosenberg."

In the May 22, 1956, issue of the "Daily Worker" on page six, columns four and five, is an article entitled "New Pamphlet - Morton Sobell: Prisoner on Our Conscience," which concerns a pamphlet written by EMILY and DAVID ALMAN.

2. "National Guardian"

The 1949 report of the California Committee on Un-American Activities cited the "National Guardian" as a publication launched in New York in 1948, aiming at national circulation which they found to be from its inception notoriously Stalinist in its staff, writers, management and content, (1949 report of the California Senate Fact Finding Committee on Un-American Activities page 394).

The Masthead of the "National Guardian" issue of May 14, 1956, reflects that it is published weekly by Weekly Guardian Associates, Inc., of 197 East Fourth Street, New York City 9, New York.

a. Publicity Regarding MORTON SOBELL

In the November 21, 1955, issue of the "National Guardian" on page ten, column four, is a picture of HILLEN SOBELL and her son MARK with a caption underneath stating that HILLEN SOBELL has appealed to have her husband transferred from Alcatraz Prison and requests readers to address letters supporting her plea to the Classification Board, Alcatraz Prison, San Francisco, California.

In the November 28, 1955, issue of the "National Guardian" on page four, is an article written by CEDRIC BELLFRAGE, deported former Editor of the "National Guardian," entitled "Capitol Punishment and the Rosenberg Case."

NY 100-107111

In the December 19, 1955, issue of the "National Guardian" is a paid advertisement on page eleven which requests volunteers to work with the CSJMS.

In the April 9, 1956, issue of the "National Guardian" on page five, is an article entitled "Bertrand Russell On Morton Sobell and the FBI."

In the May 14, 1956, issue of the "National Guardian" on page eight, is an article written by CLERIC PELFRAGE entitled "Britian Hears About Sobell."

In the May 14, 1956, issue of the "National Guardian" on page one, is an article entitled "New Sobell Brief Charges Frameup, Asks New Trial."

In the May 14, 1956, issue of the "National Guardian" on page five, is an article entitled "That Senate Hearing - Wexley Notes New Holes In Gold-Greenglass Tales."

In the May 28, 1956, issue of the "National Guardian" on page ten, is an article entitled "Government Replies - Judge Kaufman Insists on Hearing Sobell Argument."

In the June 4, 1956, issue of the "National Guardian" on page eight, is an article entitled "The Un-Produced Evidence - US Replies to Sobell Brief Admits Some Defense Charges."

b. Articles Concerning Rallies

In the September 26, 1955, issue of the "National Guardian" on page eleven, is a paid advertisement entitled "Assembly For Justice for Morton Sobell-Carnegie Hall September 29."

NY 100-107111

In the January 30, 1956, issue of the "National Guardian" on page ten; and the February 13, 1956, issue of the "National Guardian" on page ten; and, in the February 27, 1956, issue of the "National Guardian" on page eleven is a paid advertisement entitled "Second Annual Gale Concert Sponsored By the Bronx Sobell Committee, Arch 10 Hunts Point Palace."

In the May 7, 1956, issue of the "National Guardian" on page eleven and in the May 14, 1956, issue of the "National Guardian" on page eleven is a paid advertisement entitled "Vindication on the Way, New Documents in the Case of Morton Sobell Tuesday May 15 Carnegie Hall."

In the February 6, 1956, issue of the "National Guardian" on page eleven, is a notice which advises that a house party would be held Saturday February 14 at Lucille's, 601 West 118th Street, sponsored by the Morton Sobell Defense Fund.

In the March 12, 1956, issue of the "National Guardian" on page four, is a story entitled "New Red Scare Due in Miami," which advises that a meeting at a private home for Mrs. ELLEN SOBELL was visited by reporters who subjected Mrs. SOBELL to "a grilling and attempted to take pictures of guests."

In the April 23, 1956, issue of the "National Guardian" on page eleven, is a notice of a Boro Park meeting for Morton Sobell on April 26 at the Concordia Club, Brooklyn, New York.

c. Literature

In the October 3, 1955, issue of the "National Guardian" on page nine, is a paid advertisement entitled "Unanimous Acclaim! 'The Atom Spy Hoax!'"

MHS:exd

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~~C O N F I D E N T I A L~~

NY 100-107111

by WILLIAM A. RUBEN which is a book review and which advises that copies can be secured from the publishers, Action Books, 550 Fifth Avenue, New York 36, New York.

In the October 3, 1955, issue of the "National Guardian" on page nine, is a book review entitled "The Judgment of Julius and Ethel Rosenberg" Moves Reviewers to Question the Trial."

- P* -

~~C O N F I D E N T I A L~~

NY 100-107111
INFORMANTS

<u>Identity of Source</u>	<u>Date of Activity Or Description of Information</u>	<u>Date Received</u>	<u>Agent to whom Furnished</u>	<u>File who Loc</u>	<u>No. ed</u>
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T-1 Anonymous Source of the Chicago Office as set out in report of SA RICHARD F. ALLEN, 4/17/56, Chicago	Used to Document NCSJRC				
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T-2 CG 5923-S*	Used to Document NCSJRC				
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T-3 [REDACTED]	Used to Document NCSJRC				
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b7d

b7d

ARTHUR P.
HEALY

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ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE

PHS:exd
-14-

NY 100-107111
INFORMANTS CONT'D

Identity of Source	Date of Activity Or Description of Information	Date Received	Agent to whom Furnished	File No. where Located
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T-3

4/27/56

ARTHUR P.
HEALY

(Continued)

b7d

b7d

b1

T-4

Used to Document NCS, etc.

T-5

WF 822-S*

Contact with
TED JACOBE

6/6/55

T-6

Headquarters

5/7/56

PHILIP W.
SHLRIDAN

Ins. nt
rep. 5,

Cooper Station,
NYC
(By request)

T-7

CSNY 48-S

Headquarters
Move to 950
Broadway, NYC

11/14/55

WILLSWORTH
GUSTAVSON

Ins. nt
rep. 5

Officers

11/14/55

"

"

Undated
bulletin

12/5/55

"

"

Local activity

11/14/55

"

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ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE CONT'D

MHS:exd
-15-

NY 100-107111
INFORMANTS CONT'D

Identity of Source	Date of Activity Or Description of Information	Date Received	Agent to whom Furnished	File wh Loc	Ref
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T-8

Finances and
officers

5/11/56

ANTHONY L. Ins nt
CONSTANTINO re r'

Salaries

5/18/56

"

62d
Corn
Exchange
Bank, NYC
(Own request)

T-9

67d
5/8/56

ELLSWORTH Ins nt
GUSTAVSON rep. 5

T-10

62d
4/12/56

JOHN
RUSSELL

T-11

62d
(Own request)

67d

T-12

67d
T-13

62d
T-14

ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE CONT'D

PHS:cxm
-16-

NY 100-107111
INFORMANTS CONT'D

Identity of Source	Date of Activity Or Description of Information	Date Received	Agent to whom Furnished	File No. who Used
b7d T-15 [REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	1/23/56	WALTER A. HILGENDORF	[REDACTED] b7d
b1 T-16 [REDACTED]	Used to Document LCLC			
b7d T-17 [REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	4/18/56	RICHARD H. BLASSER	[REDACTED] b7d
b7d T-18 [REDACTED]	Used to Document AEA (Own request)			
b7d T-19 [REDACTED]	Used to Document A-A (Own request)			
b7d T-20 [REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	9/29/55	ALISIO SAVIOLA	[REDACTED] b7d
b7d T-21 [REDACTED]	[REDACTED] (Own request)			

ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE CONT'D

MIS:exd
-17-

NY 100-107111
INFORMANTS CONT'D

Identity of Source	Date of Activity Or Description of Information	Date Received	Agent to Whom Furnished	File No.
T-22 [REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	2/6/56	EDWARD M. ANCIN	[REDACTED]
b7d [REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	4/4/56	"	b7d
T-23 [REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	5/23/56	RICHARD H. BLASSER	[REDACTED]
b7d [REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	5/17/56	JOHN H. SHELMAN	Informant file
T-25 [REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	5/28/56	EARL R. BUCHAN	[REDACTED]

Careful consideration has been given to each source concealed and T symbols were utilized in the report only in those instances where the identities of the source must be concealed.

ADMINISTRATIVE

Observation of the NY Headquarters of the NCSJRC at 1050 6th Ave. and Room D 940 Broadway, NYC, on 10/28/55, 11/2/55 and 5/7/56, was during physical surveillance by SA PHILIP H. SHERIDAN.

The rally at Carnegie Hall on 5/15/56 was attended by SA PHILIP H. SHERIDAN and he received a "Pres. release for Wednesday May 16."

ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE CONT'D

PHS:cmd
-13-

NY 100-107111

LEADS

NEW YORK

At New York, New York

Will continue to follow the activities of
the NCSJRC.

BOSTON, CHICAGO, CLEVELAND, DALLAS, LOS ANGELES, MIAMI,
NEWARK, PHILADELPHIA, SAN FRANCISCO, SEATTLE, ST. LOUIS,
and WASHINGTON FIELD.

One copy of this report is being furnished
for information purposes to the above offices which have
active chapters of the NCSJRC.

REFERENCE:

Report of SA RICHARD A. MINIHAN, 9/1/55 at
NY.

ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE. CONT'D

-14-

100 -107111-2096

F B I

Date: 6/21/56

Transmit the following message via AIRTEL

(Priority / Method of Mailing)

From SAC, SAN FRANCISCO (100-35117)

To: SAC, NEW YORK

NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO SECURE
JUSTICE FOR HORTON SOBELL

IS - C

ISA - 1950

SF 1050-B* advised 6/20/56 that TED JACOBS
contacted STEVE MURDOCK, reporter for the "Daily Peoples
World" and advised MURDOCK that he had just learned that
the motion for a new trial for HORTON SOBELL had been denied
by Judge IRVING KAUFMAN.

The informant further advised that JACOBS was to
leave SF, Friday evening, 6/22/56, after attending a meeting
sponsored by the Bay Area Council of SOBELL Committees at the
Hotel Sir Francis Drake, for Los Angeles.

[REDACTED] b7d
(protect by T symbol) furnished on 6/19/56 an announcement
from the Bay Area Council of SOBELL Committees that Professor
ALBION SHARP, MRS. LOUISE SOBELL and WARREN K. BILLINGS will
address a meeting about HORTON SOBELL on 6/22/56 at 3 p.m.
at the Hotel Sir Francis Drake.

The October 20, 1954, issue of the "Daily Worker"
reflects on page 3 that TED JACOBS is the public relations
director for the SOBELL Committee (National).

WELAN

3-New York
(1-100-107111)
(1-65-15384)
2-Los Angeles
1-San Francisco
HFL:pp
(6)

100-107111-2097

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
JUN 22 1956	
FBI - NEW YORK	

Shepherd

Approved: *[Signature]*
Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

FILE # 100-107111

SUBJECT ROSENBERG/SOBELL COMMITTEE

SERIAL 2098 DATE 6-21-56

CONSISTING OF 4 PAGES of which
pages 3 AND 4

AMU exempt from disclosure, in its entirety, under (b)(7)(D) as information contained in this serial would identify an informant to whom an expressed promise of confidentiality has been given. This information includes dates and places of meetings which were attended by a limited number of people known to the informant and/or information from these meetings and situations in which an informant was in close contact with members of these organizations, disclosure of which would reveal his identity.

TO : SAC

DATE: JUN 21 1956

FROM : SA LLOYD S. GOODROW (100-12522)

SUBJECT: NATIONAL GUARDIAN,
WEEKLY GUARDIAN ASSOCIATES, INC.
IS - C, ISA - 1950

Meeting:

NATIONAL GUARDIAN READERS *Club* GROUP

Place:

806 Trumbull Avenue, Bridgeport, Connecticut

Date:

7/19/56

Information from:

to: SA LLOYD S. GOODROW

received on: 5/28/56

location:

b7d

24-New Haven (2- 100-12522)

b7d,c

(100-16408 COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE FOR MORTON SOBELL)
(100-10841 COMPROS, NEW HAVEN)
(100-12334 JEFFERSON SCHOOL OF SOCIAL SCIENCE)

2-Birmingham (RM)

(100- MONTGOMERY IMPROVEMENT ASSOCIATION)

(5-New York (RM)

(100- JEFFERSON SCHOOL OF SOCIAL SCIENCE)
(100- NATIONAL GUARDIAN)
(100- COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE FOR MORTON SOBELL)

LSG/lj
(31)

100-107111-2098

NH 100-12522

On 5/19/56 the National Guardian Readers Club of Bridgeport, Connecticut, held a meeting at the home of JOSEPH and LOIS BARNES, 606 Trumbull Avenue, Bridgeport, Connecticut.

The meeting started at 8:30 p.m. with ALICE WIDA taking charge.

The first half of the meeting was used for taking care of any unfinished business, past or present, and the reading of reports from different committees in the group.

The first report came from PAULA MAC LEECH, whose report came from the Executive Committee. In this report PAULA MAC LEECH stated the number of meetings this committee held for the year and also what the committee thought the accomplishments of the group merited.

Next came a treasurer's report by FRANK TAYLOR. He gave the total amount of money raised for the year and what these funds were used for.

Following Mr. TAYLOR's report CARL BENTLEY reported on the Action Committee. In this report Mr. BENTLEY explained the role played by the members of this committee in situations such as strikes, rent control, labor problems, etc.

The last report was given by JOSEPH BARNES, who is the chairman of the Program Committee. He gave a brief summary of all the meetings and special events held for the year.

An open discussion followed the BARNES report. During this discussion, it was suggested that during the summer months the club should have a few meetings to keep the members in contact with each other. These summer meetings will be held at the home of ALICE and GILBERT WIDA. A hot dog roast will follow at most of these meetings.

Following the business session, a skit was put on by JOE BARNES, CARL BENTLEY, GILBERT STRUNK, and ALICE WIDA. The name or title of this skit was "You Are Here." It dealt with the current news events such as the Alabama boycott, foreign policy, the farm bill, the H-bomb test, etc. With the use of a PA system, microphone, TV screen, and guitar, the skit was quite impressive.

FILE # 100-107111

SUBJECT ROSENBERG/SOBELL COMMITTEE

SERIAL 2099 **DATE** 6-21-56

CONSISTING OF 1 **PAGES**

is exempt from disclosure, in its entirety, under (b)(7)(D) as information contained in this serial would identify an informant to whom an expressed promise of confidentiality has been given. This information includes dates and places of meetings which were attended by a limited number of people known to the informant and/or information from these meetings and situations in which an informant was in close contact with members of these organizations, disclosure of which would reveal his identity.

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : SAC, NEW YORK

DATE: June 21, 1956

FROM : SAC, NEW HAVEN (100-16408)

SUBJECT: COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE
FOR MORTON SOBELL
IS-C

New York is requested to submit documentation on
the above-captioned organization suitable for inclusion
in Security reports.

2-New York (RM)
1-New Haven (100-16408)
LSG
(3)
REGISTERED MAIL

100-107111-2100

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
JUN 25 1956	
FBI - NEW YORK	

Shenker
P. S. [unclear]

DIRECTOR, FBI (100-387835)

6/22/56

SAC, NEW YORK (100-107111)

NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO SECURE
JUSTICE IN THE ROSENBERG CASE
IS - C; ISA OF 1950

Reference Bulet dated 5/14/56 in which the NYO was requested to obtain and forward to the Bureau five copies of the pamphlet "Prisoner of Our Conscience" by EMILY and DAVID ALMAN.

On 5/25/56, [REDACTED] a Panel Source of the NYO, furnished SA WILLIAM D. SAUNDERS six copies of a 43 page booklet entitled "Prisoner On Our Conscience" and further identified as "The Story of Morton Sobell" which was written by EMILY and DAVID ALMAN. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] may be described as having furnished reliable information in the past. Five copies are enclosed for the Bureau.

- 2 - Bureau (100-387835) (Encs. 5) (RM)
- ① - NY (100-107111)

PHS:JK
(3)

100-107111-2100A

FILE # 100-107111

SUBJECT ROSENBERG/SOBELL COMMITTEE

SERIAL 2101 DATE 6-25-56

CONSISTING OF 5 PAGES

is exempt from disclosure, in its entirety, under (b)(7)(D) as information contained in this serial would identify an informant to whom an expressed promise of confidentiality has been given. This information includes dates and places of meetings which were attended by a limited number of people known to the informant and/or information from these meetings and situations in which an informant was in close contact with members of these organizations, disclosure of which would reveal his identity.

FILE # 100-107111

SUBJECT ROSENBERG/SOBELL COMMITTEE

SERIAL 2102 DATE 6-25-56

CONSISTING OF 3 PAGES

is exempt from disclosure, in its entirety,
under (b)(1) as it has been classified pursuant
to Executive Order 11652 as it contains
information which would disclose an intelligence
source. This serial bears the Classification
Officers number ~~8-2-56~~

OFFICE MEMORANDUM - UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Date: 6-25-56

TO: SAC, ST. LOUIS (100-11726)

FROM: SA WALTER A. HILGENDORF

SUBJECT: ST. LOUIS COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE
FOR MORTON SOBELL IN THE ROSENBERG CASE;
IS - C

The following 3½-page handwritten report was received
on 4-3-56, by U. S. Mail from [REDACTED] The
original has been filed in [REDACTED]

b7d

b7c

b7d

1 - 100-7954 (DAT)

- 1 - New York (1 - Rosenberg-Sobell Comm.; 1 - [REDACTED])
1 - Springfield (New Sobell Comm. ESL) (RM)
1 - Kansas City (New Sobell Comm. KC) (RM)
1 - SL 100-11726

WAH:naf
(19)

SEARCHED INDEXED

SERIALIZED FILED

JUL 30 1956

FBI - NEW YORK

Sheldon

#1-2

100-107111-2102 A

SL 100-11726

"March 20, 1956

"Attended a meeting tonight of the Sobell Committee.

"Meeting at 5153 Lexington, St. Louis, Missouri, Apt
second floor east.

"5153 Lexington is the home of Thomas T. Jones and B. J. Jones
(Jones?)

"Attendance at meeting 21 people.

"6 women
15 men

3 Negro men
2 Negro women

[REDACTED]

b7d

b7d

SL 100-11726

[REDACTED] b7d
"Dave Alman was feature speaker.

[REDACTED] b7d
"Mrs. Perkins opened the meeting about 8:15.

"Meeting ajourned about 9:35.

"New Sobell Committee established in East St. Louis and Kansas City.

"Meeting in K.C. last weekend.

"Meeting in E. St. L. last night.

"Presently 40 Sobell Committees in different U. S. Cities in U.S.

"Revenue coming into national Sobell Committee each month about \$4,000 to \$5,000.

"National Sobell Committee now employing permanent people in different cities.

"They now have full time - salaried - staff members in Los Angeles, San Francisco, Chicago, and now St. Louis. The man for St. Louis and south is Mr. Perkins. From now on, he is on the payroll of the National Sobell Committee.

"Court appears for Sobell will begin this month or in April.

"National Committee is securing names of prominent men on a petition to present to President Eisenhower for a review or possible pardon of Sobell.

"National Committee per Dave Alman is asking for more money to meet new expenses like Perkins and others salaries new court trials and appeals. Special meeting will be held next Thursday night at Mr. & Mrs. Perkins' home to discuss ways and means of raising more money (like raffles, art shows, concerts and etc.).
[REDACTED] b7d

SL 100-11726

"Dave Alman told several stores of how people are reacting to the Sobell case. One story was about Senator McCarty. The Sobell Committee went to Senator McCarty and asked him to be neutral which he did.

"Alman suggested that somebody locally, contact former President Truman and ask him to be neutral in the event the Sobell case again becomes prominent.

"The Sobell Committee new approach is to silence or ask prominent people to keep silence on the Sobell case if they can't or won't say anything favorable.

"The Sobell Committee is making a drive on the conservative of this country.

"Expenses \$1.00 for donations."

On 4-10-56, [REDACTED] b7d advised SA WALTER A. HILGENDORF that he had no additional data regarding the meeting in Kansas City and East St. Louis. [REDACTED] b7d

100-107111-2102 A

FILE # 100-107111

SUBJECT ROSENBERG/SOBELL COMMITTEE

SERIAL 2103 **DATE** 6-25-56

CONSISTING OF 1 **PAGES**

is exempt from disclosure, in its entirety, under (b)(7)(D) as information contained in this serial would identify an informant to whom an expressed promise of confidentiality has been given. This information includes dates and places of meetings which were attended by a limited number of people known to the informant and/or information from these meetings and situations in which an informant was in close contact with members of these organizations, disclosure of which would reveal his identity.

SAC, SAN DIEGO

6/26/56

SA MARTIN CARLSEN

MORTON SOBELL DEFENSE COMMITTEE
IS - R

By letter dated June 22, 1956, SA CARLSEN received on June 25, 1956 the information set out below from [REDACTED]

(conceal at request, who has provided reliable information in the past.)

b7d

The informant said in his letter that he had received in the mail of June 22, 1956, the following items: (Maintained in 100-9380)

1. A form letter on the letterhead "San Diego Sobell Committee P.O. Box 712, La Mesa, California. It was addressed "Dear Friends", pointed out that SOBELL was at Alcatraz, asked reader to contribute, or work or write letter to President EISENHOWER or purchase "the new book by Professor MALCOLM SHARP, 'Was Justice Done' or 'The Judgment of ETHEL and JULIUS ROSENBERG' by JOHN WEXLEY." Although not signed, it was designated for signing by PAT GREEN as Secretary of the Committee.
2. A mimeographed form letter to "Dear Mr. President". Recipients of the above letter are asked to send this letter to President EISENHOWER. It calls for a new trial or executive pardon for SOBELL.
3. Business reply envelope to the San Diego Sobell Committee.
4. Four page folder entitled "The Facts in the Case of MORTON SOBELL". In the last paragraph it urges the writing of letters to JAMES V. BENNETT, Director of Prisons, Justice Department, Washington, D.C. It also adds "Other facts and the full trial record are available at: The National Committee to Secure Justice For MORTON SOBELL, 1050 Sixth Avenue, New York, 18, N.Y."

MC: mg
100-9380 MSDC

cc: [REDACTED]

100-8315 COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE FOR ROSENBERGS

cc: (2) New York (REGISTERED)
THE NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE FOR MORTON SOBELL
COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE FOR ROSENBERGS
(5)

100-107111-2104

7.60-1154

SEARCHED	INDEXED
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JUN 28 1956	
FBI - NEW YORK	

Shelton

✓
DIRECTOR, FBI

6-26-56

AIRTEL
AIR MAIL

SAC, ST. LOUIS

ST. LOUIS COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE FOR MORTON
SOBELL IN THE ROSENBERG CASE
IS-C

b7d
CINAL

[redacted] advised on [redacted] that AARON SCHNEIDER, a national officer of the Committee to Secure Justice for Morton Sobell in the Rosenberg Case, was in St. Louis on 6-26-56 and that he accompanied HAVEN PERKINS, organizer for the State of Missouri of subject organization, contacting various people in the St. Louis area thought to be sympathetic toward the Morton Sobell case in an attempt to raise funds for the coming appeal which is to be made in behalf of Sobell.

[redacted]

b7d

MILNES

3-Bureau (RM)
1-New York (RM)
2-St. Louis (100-11726)
(100-15872) CINAL
CSS:mb
(6)

*St. Louis Committee for
Justice in Rosenberg case
100-10711*

100-10711-2104A

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SERIALIZED	FILED
JUN 29 1956	
FBI - NEW YORK	

Shanklin
PH [signature]

NY 71 (3-16-56)
OFFICE MEMORANDUM

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO: SAC, NEW YORK(100-107111)(7-2)
FROM: SA PHILIP H. SHERIDAN
SUBJECT: NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE
IN ROSENBERG CASE

DATE: 6/27/56

IS-C

CSNY 335-S, who has furnished reliable information in the past, made available to this office information concerning the captioned subject obtained from the 14th floor of 1133 Broadway, New York City. The Jewish Publication and Cultural Committee occupies Room 1429 at that address. CSNY 335-S has advised that the JPCC was formerly known as the Jewish Publication and Research Committee, the JPRC having changed its name to JPCC on 5/18/55.

On 7/20/54, [REDACTED] a source of information in the NYO (T symbol by request), who has furnished reliable information in the past, orally advised that the former leaders of the JPFO, IWO were working through the JPRC in organizing former Jewish People's Fraternal Order lodges into cultural clubs. On 3/29/55, [REDACTED] who has furnished reliable information in the past, orally advised that the New York State Department of Insurance, in the course of liquidation proceedings had dissolved all IWO lodges as of 12/15/53. Both the IWO and the JPFO, which was the Jewish nationality section of the IWO, have been designated by the Attorney General pursuant to Executive Order #10450.

The identity of CSNY 335-S must be concealed and care exercised so that the existence of this source of information is not disclosed. Source cannot be recontacted re the information furnished.

Information received on 5/16/56 by SA DAMON W. PITCHER

Item received handled as follows:

- (X) Placed in NY File # 100-107111 Serial # 100-107111-2105
- () Forwarded to you for your information and whatever action deemed appropriate.
- () No copy of this letter retained here.

Description of item received: SEE ATTACHED

100-107111-2105

SEARCHED	INDEXED
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JUN 27 1956	
FBI - NEW YORK	
Sheridan	

RECEIVED 5.16.56

ADDITIONAL LITERATURE
FROM CSNY 335.S
ON THE
ROSENBERG-SOBELL CASE

- Complete Trial Transcript (boxed set of 8 volumes) \$6.00
- The Judgment of Julius and Ethel Rosenberg*, by John Wexley (672-page study of the Rosenberg-Sobell case) \$6.00
- Speech by Dr. Harold C. Urey, Nobel Prize winning atomic scientist 10¢
- Speech by U.S. Senator William Langer 10¢
- Letter by Lord Bertrand Russell, philosopher 10¢
- Columbia Law Review* analysis of the Rosenberg-Sobell case 35¢
- Analysis of the Sobell case by D. N. Pritt, noted British attorney and Queen's Counsel 25¢
- Request to the Senate Subcommittee on Constitutional Rights to investigate the Rosenberg-Sobell case. (Documented) 20¢
- Testament of Ethel and Julius Rosenberg*, their letters from the Death House \$1.50
- Western Political Quarterly* review of John Wexley's book 10¢

Also available: reprints of newspaper articles
on the Sobell case and reviews of
John Wexley's book.

The Committee to Secure Justice for Morton Sobell

1111 17th St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036



Prisoner On Our Conscience

THE STORY OF MORTON SOBELL

background

THESE WORDS—written in 1956—concern themselves with a scientist in his sixth year at Alcatraz Federal Penitentiary.

The road upon which this scientist—Morton Sobell—was brought to prison begins eighteen years ago when he was graduated as an engineer from the College of the City of New York. In those eighteen years our country and the world saw the rise and fall of arrogant dictatorships, an unparalleled war of global dimensions, an unprecedented scientific effort culminating in the harnessing of atomic energy, a time of falling-out among former allies, and the rise of innumerable fears and alarms over the possession of scientific and military secrets.

In the person of this scientist-prisoner at Alcatraz, in his arrest and trial and sentence, we find reflected the impact of all these great events, for the crime of which he is accused—conspiracy to commit espionage—is one that can arise only within the drama of international relations.

It would be a very simple matter if this scientist—Morton Sobell—were to confess to this crime. The United States and Russia have been at odds since the end of the Second World War. It is assumed that major countries engage in espionage. This, in turn, means the

the authors:

Emily and David Alman have participated in efforts to secure justice in the Rosenberg-Sobell case since the Fall of 1951. Mrs. Alman was a social worker for a number of years. Mr. Alman is a novelist. Both have worked in the courts, Mrs. Alman as a probation officer, Mr. Alman as a parole officer. At the time of the trial, March, 1951, they lived in Knickerbocker Village, New York, where Ethel and Julius Rosenberg also resided.

sources:

The information in this booklet comes from the transcript of the trial record in the case; *The Judgment of Julius and Ethel Rosenberg*, by John Wexley; documents obtained subsequent to the trial; personal interviews with Mrs. Helen Sobell and Mrs. Rose Sobell, wife and mother respectively of Morton Sobell; and various publications to which credit is given in the booklet itself.

PUBLISHED AS A PUBLIC SERVICE BY
The Committee to Secure Justice for Morton Sobell

100-107111-2105

Morton Sobell, however, asserts his innocence. He denies ever having conspired to commit espionage, or having committed any crime of any kind whatsoever. He is appealing for a new trial.

If his claims of innocence are true—and support for such belief continues to grow—we no longer have so simple a matter. We have, instead, a situation that has repeated itself in history many times. For example, a "spy scare" existed in France towards the end of the nineteenth century. All efforts to discover the source of espionage failed. In desperation a scapegoat was found—Captain Alfred Dreyfus. The injustice to Dreyfus was not an accidental one, arising out of a case of mistaken identity or some other such error. It was a deliberate attempt on the part of certain French officials to enhance their reputations and boast of their devotion to duty. They were able to avoid detection of their crime against Dreyfus because of the great danger of war between France and Germany. In the heat of the recriminations going on between those two countries, it was easy enough to believe the accusations against Dreyfus.

If this is what happened in the Sobell case, it means that the prosecutors, taking advantage of the "cold war" and of the tensions in our country arising out of our fears for our security, falsely accused this scientist, and thereby inflated their own prestige and positions in American life.

But such a thing is not easily done. Trials are public. Convicted persons have the right of appeal. They may even ask for Presidential relief, for Executive Pardon. Somewhere—among all these courts and appeals and pleas—the truth is bound to come out. To preserve the verdict, therefore, the prosecutors must find some means of concealing the truth. They can do this by appealing to the honest patriotism of juries and the public, in the

evidence of guilt. They can do this by bringing in the courts again a review of the case. They can give the

formation" to judges and Presidents that is neither wholly false nor wholly true: Of course, such a patchwork of repairs cannot last forever. But while it does, the prosecutors are safe.

And this is exactly what Morten Sobell claims happened in his case. He says that the one witness who testified against him was a perjurer. The witness admitted this in court. Sobell says that evidence was suppressed, that courts were misled, that his attempts to appeal his conviction were obstructed.

These are serious charges. If true, they point to a grave offense within the Attorney General's office—the agency responsible for upholding law and order in the United States. They reflect on the courts themselves. So eminent a man as Nobel Prize winner, physicist Harold C. Urey said on Feb. 12, 1955: "The integrity of justice as it is administered in the United States is at stake . . . Mr. Sobell was not properly tried and the verdict and sentence were not justified."

We are accustomed in this country to regard the administration of justice as a sacred thing. Whether a man is accused of a minor or major crime, we expect him to have a fair trial. We do not like to see justice tampered with. We do not like to think that prosecutors may, for their own gain, gamble with some humble person's life and liberty.

That humble person may be you or I.

Below and on the following pages are comments dealing with the case of Morton Sobell and the Rosenbergs. Many of the opinions to follow were expressed in commenting on the new book, "The Judgment of Julius and Ethel Rosenberg," by John Wexley:

U. S. SENATOR WILLIAM LANGER: "I pledge that everything I can do as a member of the Judiciary Committee of the U. S. Senate will be done to see that Sobell gets justice."

ELMER DAVIS, author and journalist (On Mr. Wexley's book): "Assuming that the record is here correctly cited (and I have no reason to suppose that it is not) I cannot but see the testimony of Elmer and the other witnesses as being of the highest

testimony as a liberating nation, I

ion. There was some in the re-

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the arrest

LET US SEE whether there is the ring of truth in Morton Sobell's assertion of innocence.

He was arrested on August 18, 1950. Later on we shall go into the circumstances, the conditions and the place of his arrest.

One year earlier, former President Truman had announced that the Russians had exploded an experimental atom-bomb.

On February 3, 1950, Dr. Klaus Emil Fuchs, a German-born scientist who had been interned as a Nazi in Canada during the war, was charged with having been an atom-spy for Russia. He was sentenced to 14 years imprisonment.

On May 23, 1950, Harry Gold, a Philadelphia chemist, was arrested and charged with being a Russian espionage agent.

On June 15, 1950, David Greenglass, a mechanic residing in New York, was arrested and charged with having given classified information to Russian agents.

On June 25, 1950, the war between North Korea and South Korea began. The United States entered into this action.

On July 17, 1950, Julius Rosenberg, a New York engineer, David Greenglass' brother-in-law, was arrested and accused of conspiracy to commit espionage on behalf of Russia.

On August 11, 1950, Ethel Rosenberg, wife of Julius Rosenberg and sister of David Greenglass, was arrested and charged with the crime of which Mr. Rosenberg was accused.

accusations had become public. Disloyalty was said to

government officials like Alger Hiss, William Henry Taylor, Harry Dexter White, William W. Remington and Owen Lattimore, were among the accused. Later, even President Truman was to be accused of leading a party of "twenty years of treason." Loyalty checks, security risk firings, deportations, and blacklisting of suspected or alleged Communists had become part of our daily fare.

We see then, that by the time of Sobell's arrest in Laredo, Texas, on August 18, 1950, fear of spreading war and accusations of espionage had reached great heights.

Within a few hours of his arrest, the following headlines appeared: "A-Spy Nabbed Fleeing U.S." (*Laredo Times*, August 18, 1950), "Fleeing Radar Expert Nabbed as Atom Spy" (*N.Y. Daily News*, August 19, 1950), "Engineer is Seized at Laredo as Spy for Russian Ring" (*N. Y. Times*, Aug. 19, 1950).

Sobell immediately affirmed his innocence. He had the option of agreeing to go to New York to face trial or of fighting transfer from Texas. He chose to return voluntarily.

the indictment

IT WAS NOT until March 6, 1951—seven months later—that Sobell was tried.

Sobell's attorneys asked to be told the specific accusations lodged against their client. It was not enough, they declared, to charge him with conspiracy to commit espionage. Two indictments had been drawn up by the prosecution—and later a third—none of which attributed any specific acts of espionage to Sobell.

being David Greenglass, later known as "Russian" and Morton Sobell as co-defendants, and Harry Gold and

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The indictment mentioned eleven 'overt acts' in the conspiracy, allegedly begun in June 1944, all consisting of activity between the Rosenbergs and the Greenglasses. No mention was made of Sobell.

Sobell's attorneys declared that they could not defend him unless they knew what he was accused of doing. They submitted a motion asking for a bill of particulars.

They asked: when and where did this man join the conspiracy, what meetings, conversations and other acts did he commit in furtherance of this conspiracy, and with whom; what documents or sketches or other materials did he steal or give away?

Federal Judge Sylvester Ryan, on December 29, 1950, instructed the prosecution to give Sobell's attorneys the approximate date on which Sobell was supposed to have joined the conspiracy, and the dates on which he committed acts on behalf of the conspiracy. The other requests were denied.

The prosecution appealed from this order. Judge Ryan then modified his instruction. He asked the prosecution to simply state whether it still charged Sobell with the acts charged when his warrant for arrest was obtained. These acts, however, were not mentioned in the indictment.

Sobell's attorneys pleaded that this told them nothing. They told the court, "When we examined the indictment and studied every word, every comma and period, and every colon closely and carefully, insofar as the indictment relates to our client, Sobell, we were quite at a loss as to the path we should take in the interest of justice

and fairness to our client because the harder and closer we studied the text of the indictment the less we found in the way of information as to specific acts." (*Trial Transcript*, pp. 14-15).

One of these attorneys had earlier told the Court, "I do hope that this case will not take the course of many others throughout history in which the authorities, that placed human beings in jeopardy of their lives and liberty and did so in consequence of a blunder refused to acknowledge that blunder and instead endeavored to bolster up their accusations by every means in their power, and at times they even succeeded in their efforts." (*Transcript*, pp. 11-12).

The arrest warrant had been obtained on a complaint that, "In January 1946, the defendant Sobell had a conversation with Julius Rosenberg at the Southern District of New York." There followed four more dates, June 1946, February 1947, July 1947, May 1948, followed by the identical language of the first item. (*Transcript*, pp. 25-26).

These conversations and acts did not appear in the indictments. More important, they never came up during Sobell's trial, neither by mention, inference or otherwise.

the key witness

BEFORE TURNING to the trial itself, we should make the acquaintance of Max Elitcher, the only prosecution witness who claimed that Sobell was a spy.

Elitcher had graduated with Sobell in June 1938 from The College of the City of New York. Both were engineers and close friends. Shortly after graduation they both began working for the same company, and for the next several years they shared a room for a number of years and had many friends and interests in common.

LORD BERTRAND RUSSELL, philosopher: "I am ashamed to say that at the time of the Rosenberg trial I did not know into the details of the case."

NANCY F. WECHSLER, *New York Post*: "Whether Sobell should have been convicted on the meager record against him is a question that I cannot answer."

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Sobell, however, is alive and it is not too late for the United States to try him.

and sentenced on a record which might not have included the same results in the past.

In 1941 Sobell left his Navy job and went to the University of Michigan for further study. After the outbreak of the war he entered war work in New York.

Elitcher remained at his Navy job. In 1947 he signed a Loyalty Statement avowing that he was not a member of the Communist Party. He admitted during the trial that this was a falsehood.

In late 1948 Elitcher resigned his position and came to New York, where Sobell, whose career in electronics looked very promising, was employed at the Reeves Instrument Co. Elitcher procured employment at the same place.

In July of 1950 Elitcher was questioned by agents of the FBI. This was after the arrest of Gold, Greenglass and Julius Rosenberg. He agreed to become a witness, and to testify before a Grand Jury.

A Grand Jury hearing is not a public trial. Its proceedings are usually kept secret. It was not known to Mr. Sobell—who had been arrested—nor to Mrs. Sobell that Max Elitcher had agreed to testify for the prosecution. Under cover of this secrecy, Elitcher, when he learned that Mrs. Sobell was putting her home and property up for sale to raise money for her husband's defense, began to purchase from her what he could . . . a piano, flagstones, stair gates, and so on. Although he had resigned his job and was unemployed and had no great substantial savings, he began to spend heavily at the time, purchasing a new car, an expensive fur coat for his wife, a vacation in West Virginia, all of which he admitted at the trial, without disclosing, however, the source of these funds. (Transcript, pp. 346-347)

He also conceded during the trial that both he and his wife were emotionally disturbed people, that their desperation, they had finally sought the help of

"I think, to jump a step, without the aid that I went to, it would be difficult for me to present myself in front of this audience in this manner." (Transcript, pp. 348-350; 379-381)

Elitcher testified that there were two key occasions on which he was told that Sobell and Julius Rosenberg were spies. The first occurred in June, 1944, at Washington, D.C. He related that one evening in June of that year, he received a telephone call from Julius Rosenberg, whom he knew only slightly, and had not seen for some five or six years. Rosenberg then came to his home, and after some idle conversation, asked that Mrs. Elitcher leave the room, because he wanted to discuss something privately with her husband. When she was out of the room, Rosenberg—according to Elitcher—told him that Russia was doing a great deal to win the war and therefore deserved to have some scientific information she lacked. Rosenberg confided that he was an espionage agent, that Sobell was also an agent, and invited Elitcher to become one, too.

The second occasion occurred in July or August, 1948, four years later. Elitcher testified that he drove up to New York with his family from Washington, D.C., to Sobell's home in Queens. On arriving he informed Sobell that one or two cars had followed him from Washington, D.C., and that he was very much concerned. Sobell then became angry and told Elitcher that he should not have been so careless as to lead the FBI to him. Elitcher

PROF. FRANCIS D. WORMUTH, Western Political Quarterly, published by the University of Utah: "Obviously the Department of Justice cannot answer all criticisms. But unless it answers Mr. Wesley's we must conclude that the Rosenberg case is our Dravus case, marking the first in a series of such cases."

WARREN K. BILLINGS, who was framed with Tom Mooney and spent 21 years in prison: "The district attorney threatened me that if I didn't testify against Tom Mooney he would hang Mooney and me too. They let Morton Sobell know that if he didn't testify against the Rosenbergs he would be in the same boat as Sobell."

"Sobell is a symbol of the responsibility and of the danger of the Rosenberg case."

"The 30 year sentence for the Rosenberg case is a disgrace."

replied, "I told him that those were my plans. I had intended—I had planned to come to his house to stay; the fact that I was followed couldn't change it." (*Transcript*, p. 260)

Elitcher said that Sobell, alarmed at the prospect that the FBI might at that very moment have his home under surveillance, disclosed that he had some important material in the house that was too valuable to destroy and too dangerous to keep. He decided to take this material to Julius Rosenberg that very night, Elitcher testified. Elitcher cautioned him, reminding Sobell that they might be under surveillance. Sobell insisted on going to Manhattan with this material. Saying that he might be too tired to drive, he asked Elitcher to accompany him. Elitcher reluctantly agreed. On leaving, Elitcher said he saw Sobell place a small 35 mm. film can in the glove compartment. Sobell drove to Manhattan, Elitcher's testimony continued, and left him in the car. Half an hour later he returned, got behind the wheel, and drove back. On the way he told Elitcher that Rosenberg had told him not to worry.

can the witness be believed?

THESE TWO incidents, as related by Elitcher, raise a number of interesting questions.

1) Was it likely that Rosenberg, whom he hadn't seen for five or six years, and whom he knew only slightly, would approach him in regard to espionage without first sounding him out, seeing him several times? According to Elitcher, the entire conversation lasted only about

2) Wasn't it more likely that if Sobell were a spy,

to Elitcher, whom he knew well, who would be more inclined to trust him than to trust a man he hardly knew?

3) Was it likely that Elitcher, seeing cars following him, would go to Sobell's house? In his testimony, he said that he first went to his mother's house, and then to Sobell's. Wouldn't it seem more reasonable, as a precaution, that he should have stayed at his mother's home?

4) Was it likely that Sobell, believing that the FBI was literally on his doorstep, would go out to his car with Elitcher, who had been followed, place some incriminating material in so obvious a place as a glove compartment, and then drive to New York with Elitcher, to Julius Rosenberg? All this would have to be done, presumably, under the eyes of the FBI.

5) Was it likely that the FBI, following Elitcher from Washington, D.C., seeing him go to Sobell's, watching them leave and go on to Rosenberg's and return, would wait a full two years before even questioning either one of them?

6) Was it likely that Sobell would have insisted that Elitcher, who had just driven some 200 miles, accompany him because he, Sobell, was too tired to drive, and then drive himself to and from Rosenberg's?

It may be pointed out that the incident involving Elitcher's drive, under surveillance, from Washington to New York and his subsequent drive with Sobell to Julius Rosenberg's home is a highly dramatic one, and not likely to be easily forgotten by Elitcher. Yet he admits under cross examination that when he was first questioned by the FBI, and later, when he was brought before the

JOHN F. FINERTY, attorney in the Rosenberg case, said that Elitcher's testimony was "very interesting."

WALTER MILLIS, editor of the "Everett Herald," said that Elitcher's testimony was "very interesting."

Elitcher's testimony was "very interesting." When the whole participation actively in the case was reviewed, the court said that the case was "very interesting."

Elitcher's testimony was "very interesting." When the whole participation actively in the case was reviewed, the court said that the case was "very interesting."

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Grand Jury, he made no mention of this incident at all. Nor does he mention it, he admits, in his second statement to the FBI. Only a few months before the trial, in a third statement to the FBI, does he mention this all-important occasion.

Elitcher explains, under cross examination, that he might have deliberately concealed this incident out of fear. In fact, in reply to a question as to whether, in concealing this incident, he lied to the FBI, he replies that he did.

But this explanation does not at all ring true, because according to Elitcher's own testimony, he was followed by the FBI on that occasion. It is extremely unlikely that Elitcher would withhold from the FBI information he thought they already had.

Putting aside all these questions, contradictions, and incongruities, treating them for a moment as if they did not exist, and assuming that Elitcher is testifying honestly, we have a picture of an extraordinarily loose and reckless group of spies, utterly insensitive to the need for any of the customary precautions presumably used by espionage agents. But then we must ask ourselves how such a poorly organized group of spies avoided detection for at least six years, from June 1944 to June 1950. Those six years saw an enormous growth of the FBI and a concentration by them on espionage and subversion. In the four preceding years, our government had gained considerable experience in espionage investigation and counter-intelligence because of the menace of German, Japanese and Italian spies. Moreover, as the record shows, the FBI believed that Julius Rosenberg was a Communist as early as 1945, that he was dismissed from employment in the Signal Corps for that very reason.

Was it likely then that the FBI, its specialists aroused moving against this espionage ring? And when it did, as the record shows, according to the record, it did so not because

it had become suspicious of the activities or behavior of the Rosenbergs or Sobell, but because of Klaus Fuchs' arrest in Great Britain on Feb. 3, 1950.

And even this circumstance raises questions, for neither Fuchs nor Harry Gold nor Elizabeth Bentley (the latter two were prosecution witnesses in the Rosenberg-Sobell case) knew or had ever heard of the Rosenbergs or Sobell.

It is therefore difficult to accept Elitcher's testimony that Sobell and Rosenberg openly behaved like espionage agents under the eyes of the FBI.

In his testimony, Elitcher further states that he saw Sobell and Rosenberg on at least a dozen occasions between June, 1944 and his drive to New York in the summer of 1948, and never once gave either of them any secret or public document or materials relating to national defense. He made this plain in his testimony.

Q: Did you go and get any government documents?

A: No. (Transcript, p. 353)

Q: Did you hand any documents of the United States Government to Sobell?

A: No.

Q: Did you hand any United States documents to anybody in this world, belonging to the United States Government?

A: Not unauthorized.

Q: I am talking about illegally?

A: No. (Transcript, p. 357)

From 1938 to 1948 Elitcher was employed by the Navy, doing highly secret work. In all that time he was never asked for any information.

Elitcher that there was such an espionage ring, that it included Sobell, that it was for the purpose of obtaining

secret information, and yet never ask him for such information in spite of the nature of Elitcher's employment?

Was it likely that after telling him about espionage in June 1944, Rosenberg and Sobell would go on seeing him, inviting him to their homes, trusting him over a period of four years during which he gave them no information at all?

Or is it more likely that Elitcher knew nothing about a conspiracy to commit espionage, that he was persuaded to testify as he did because he was a frightened man with at least one known perjury charge against him?

Elitcher may have answered this question himself during his cross examination at the trial.

Q: You were scared to death at that time (July 1948), were you not?

A: Yes.

Q: You have been scared to death ever since, have you not?

A: Yes.

Q: Talk up. Let these people hear you.

A: Yes.

Q: You had determined that you were going to save yourself, hadn't you?

A: No.

Q: Well, you want to save yourself, don't you?

A: Yes. (Transcript, p. 361)

new light on the witness

SUBSEQUENT to the trial a document was uncovered that throws further light on Elitcher's testimony. His attorneys were negotiating with the FBI to insure Elitcher a good job at a minimum of \$8,000 a year, and for whatever "clearance" was necessary if the job was of a secret nature.

This document is dated March 19, 1951, while the trial itself was going on, and is an inter-office memo from O. John Rogge's firm. It reads: "The importance of Elitcher's cooperation cannot possibly be underestimated. . . . He has never been named as a defendant or as a co-conspirator in any prosecution and it is reasonable to assume he never will be. It is equally reasonable to assume that his cooperation in subsequent prosecutions by the government will be essential to the success of said prosecutions and it is also apparent that Elitcher will continue to cooperate.

"At the present time, Elitcher, whose income in private employment was in the \$8,000 range . . . needs a profitable employment. . . .

"It is evident that he will not be employed until his loyalty and security status is cleared up. . . . In other words, if Elitcher could be assured that when he sought employment either in classified or other electrical engineering work, that the appropriate authorities would come forth at some future time when his security investigation was under way and state things of commendatory nature such as the circumstances would permit, then to some extent, the initial obstacle to employment would be overcome. . . .

"If the Department of Justice or the FBI were to furnish Elitcher's prospective employers with a letter . . .

tion, it would be a most desirable achievement." (See

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properly tried and the verdict and sentence were not justified.

year term. An investigation and a retrial would seem warranted on the basis of

MEMORANDUM

March 19, 1951

To: OJF

From: HJF

Re: ELITCHER

In connection with our conversation this morning wherein I told you of Elitcher's particular problem concerning which you suggested that it could be profitable to speak with MacInerney, the following is a thumb-nail sketch of the client.

The importance of Elitcher's cooperation cannot possibly be underestimated since he was the government's lead-off witness and provided the testimony which links Rosenberg and Sobell.

He has never been named as a defendant or as a co-conspirator in any prosecution and it is reasonable to assume he never will be. It is equally reasonable to assume that his cooperation in subsequent prosecutions by the government will be essential to the success of said prosecutions and it is also apparent that Elitcher will continue to cooperate.

At the present time, Elitcher, whose income in private employment was in the \$8,000 range, would find a ready demand for his services at salaries in excess of \$12,000, needs a profitable employment and preferably in the field in which his qualifications are tops, to wit: fire control work.

It is evident that he will not be employed until his loyalty and security status is cleared up. Whereas, normally an engineer with his qualifications would be employed with clearance to follow, here Elitcher faces a special situation.

In other words, if Elitcher could be assured that when he sought employment either in classified or other electrical engineering work, that the appropriate authorities would come forth at some future time when his security investigation was under way and state things of a commendatory nature such as the circumstances would permit, then to some extent, the initial obstacle to employment could be overcome.

It is to this end that I think your talk with MacInerney should be helpful. If the Department of Justice or the FBI were to furnish Elitcher's prospective employers with a letter stating that they would be willing to appear or give testimony in his behalf at any future security investigation, it would be a most desirable achievement.

Initials OJF represent O. John Rorty, Elitcher's attorney, and HJF represent Herbert J. Fabricant of the Ranco firm.

Our courts traditionally evaluate the testimony of prosecution witnesses with an eye to their motives for giving their testimony. There were three factors to be considered in evaluating Elitcher's appearance at the trial: his fear of being indicted as an espionage agent, his fear of prosecution as a confessed perjurer, and the material rewards he was offered. Judges frequently warn juries to consider such testimony with the sharpest scrutiny, and to give every benefit of doubt to the defendants. Testimony given where there is an expectation of leniency or reward is often considered altogether unreliable, and is not used unless there are other, disinterested witnesses who can corroborate such testimony. No one corroborated Elitcher's testimony. He was the only prosecution witness to mention Sobell's name in connection with espionage. Judge Kaufman told the jury. "If you do not believe the testimony of Max Elitcher as it pertains to Sobell, then you must acquit the defendant Sobell." (Transcript, p. 1560)

mexico

DURING the course of the trial, the prosecution attempted to show that the defendants, including Sobell, had devised a plan for flight from the United States in the event that their crime became known. Their witness on this point was David Greenglass, whose testimony in respect to Julius Rosenberg was later contradicted in a statement in his own handwriting, and who did not mention Morton Sobell at all.

Greenglass describes the "flight" plan as follows:

Q: Will you tell us exactly what Rosenberg said to you on that subject?

A: Well, he said that I would have to act a tourist

Q: For what country, did he tell you?

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Q: In other words, the first place you were to go to was Mexico?

A: That is right. First I was to go to the border-area and at the border area get a tourist card. In other words, not to get the tourist card at some Mexican Consulate in this city, but to wait till we get to the border.

Q: Yes?

A: He told me that in order to get the tourist card you have to have a letter or you have to be inoculated again at the border—a letter from the doctor saying you were inoculated. . . . He then told me I would have to have passport pictures made up.

Q: Passport pictures?

A: Of myself, my wife and my family, and also he gave me a certain form letter to memorize and sign "I. Jackson" at the end of the letter. This letter was to be used when I get to Mexico City. I was to write to the Secretary to the Ambassador of the Soviet Union and state in that letter—I don't recall completely right now but something to the effect about the position of the Soviet Union in the U.N. . . . Then I was to wait three days at some place—first, of course, to get a place to stay, some place away from the center of the town. Then I was to go with a guide to the city in my hand—

Q: A guide?

A: A guide.

Q: I see.

A: (continuing) To the city in my hand, with my

look at the statue of Columbus there—then

days after I had sent the letter. . . . I was then to wait until some man was to come up close to me and then I would say "That is a magnificent statue," and that I was from Oklahoma and I hadn't seen a statue like it before, and this man was to say, "Oh, there are much more beautiful statues in Paris". . . . Then he was to give me my passports and additional money so that I could go on with my trip. . . . I was then supposed to continue on probably via Vera Cruz". . . (Transcript, pp. 526-528)

From either Sweden or Switzerland, Greenglass testified, he was to proceed on to Czechoslovakia. This flight plan, Greenglass said, was given to him several days after the arrest of Klaus Fuchs in February, 1950.

The prosecution said in court that Sobell, in accordance with this flight plan, had run off to Mexico. Yet this contention is not at all consistent with the Greenglass testimony of the flight plan for the alleged spy ring. Many months pass, arrests are made, and yet Sobell makes no attempt to flee. He waits out Fuchs' arrest, Harry Gold's arrest on May 23, and David Greenglass' arrest on June 15. Toward the end of June his family packs for a trip to Mexico. He takes a leave of absence from his job, although if he were preparing to "flee"

BRETT HALLIDAY, mystery writer: "Either: the facts presented (by Wesley) are untrue, and/or the author's interpretation of those facts is incorrect. Or: the facts are true and the author's interpretation is correct. If the first conclusion is the right one, it seems to me that J. Edgar Hoover, Irving Kaufman, Irving Saypol and Roy Cohn (to say nothing of a host of underlings) should immediately start suit against the author and his publishers for malicious libel. . . . I have no way of determining whether the facts are true or false, but

CATHOLIC WORKER: "If there is anything to be gained by writing the powers that be it would be fine if the readers of this review would request that Morton Sobell be given a new trial. For, though Judge Kaufman did not have the nerve to include him in the death sentence meted out to the Rosenbergs, he yet sentenced him to thirty years, and now he is at Alcatraz. He quite deserves our sympathy and prayers."

against the author and his publishers for malicious libel. . . . I have no way of determining whether the facts are true or false, but

book for having previously falsified a witness's testimony in a book by

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the country he would hardly alert the government in this manner. He tells his friends that he is going to Mexico—as a prosecution witness, William Danziger, confirms. He goes to the Mexican Consulate in New York City for his tourist visa and visas for the other members of his family. He purchases round trip airline tickets from American Airlines—all in his right name. He registers the serial numbers of his home movie camera and Leica so as not to have to pay duty charges on them on his return. At Dallas, Texas, he brings these two cameras to the U.S. Customs office to have them checked and identified—again under his right name. There is no need for him to do this, to call attention to himself in this way if he is an espionage agent.

In Mexico City he finds an apartment, which he rents—once more using his right name.

So far Sobell has not followed the flight pattern. He has not gone to the border area to get his tourist card, he has obtained it in New York. And he has made no secret of his intended departure. He has, in fact, literally announced to the government that he and his family are going to Mexico. He seems no more concerned about taking precautions when he "flees" the country than he did two years earlier when, according to Elitcher, under the eyes of the FBI, he took Elitcher and a can of unidentified material on a drive to Julius Rosenberg's home.

In an affidavit to the Court, Sobell relates what occurred in Mexico:

The only other testimony concerning me at the trial related to a trip to Mexico which I made with my family, which had nothing to do with espionage, and which only after the trial did I realize was given significance by court and jury out of all

was only after the trial that I learned that this testimony was misconstrued and misused and to

AMERICAN AIRLINES, INC. PASSENGER TICKET AND BAGGAGE CHECK FLIGHT COUPON No. 1 012 A 121594

NEW YORK NEW YORK

JUN 22 50

LISTA DE PASAJEROS AEROS AIR PASSENGER MANIFEST

AMERICAN AIRLINES DE MEXICO, S.A. AMERICAN AIRLINES, INC.

PROPIETARIO OWNER AV. AIR DATE

FECHA DATE

WUELTO FLIGHT NO.

EMBARQUE EMBARKATION

17	Morton Sobell	33 h	americana - turista
18	Raoul G de Luberna	45 h	francesa - turista
19	Mark Sobell (INCL)	1 h	americana - turista
20	Sydney Sobell (INCL)	19 m	americana - turista
	Helen L. Sobell	32 m	americana

CONFORME TO AND CERTIFIED TO BE A TRUE COPY OF THE ORIGINAL DOCUMENT

AMERICAN AIRLINES INC.

Airline tickets bought in Sobell's name, as certified by the American Airlines, and the listing as tourists of Sobell and his family on the airline passenger roster show Sobell went to Mexico in a routine manner.

make the record clear, I want to tell the whole story now.

My only daughter, Janet, got married and I left New York. I had no more to do with the case. I had no subsequent developed plan. I had become dissatisfied.

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fied with my work in the summer of 1949, but I couldn't very well leave then because I was in the middle of a big project at the Reeves Instrument Company, where I worked. I was in charge of the design and manufacture of a special radar computer known as a Plotting Board, and to have deserted it in midstream would naturally have prejudiced opportunities for future employment. During the following year I investigated several positions but couldn't find anything like what I wanted. I was really interested in getting into more basic research or an academic position.

My project was completed by June, 1950. At about the same time my daughter's school term ended, my wife's graduate physics course at Columbia wound up, and my own course I was teaching at Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute, a graduate course on "Feedback amplifiers," came to its summer recess. None of us had any special ties keeping us in the city, so we decided to go to Mexico. As my attorney showed, on his motion for reduction of my sentence, we had been planning and dreaming of such a trip for several years, and had documentary evidence to prove it.

There was one aspect to the trip, however, which differentiated it from a routine vacation. I was not alone, in mid-1950, in having become apprehensive over signs of political intimidation and repression in this country,—the inquisitions, purges and political prosecutions—which were products largely of the cold war. Although a scientist, I was not oblivious to political developments, and in fact, in common with many other scientists, saw a danger to my future in the oppressive atmosphere in which we had to work. My wife and I talked about seeing our

occur in Nazi Germany, and had at least half an idea we could escape their threatened retribution

here. We had both engaged in left of center political activities in college days and every day saw people, including distinguished scientists like Dr. Condon, harassed and persecuted for no more than their opinions and associations. All this, coupled with my dissatisfaction with my job anyway, and the fact that we had saved up some money meant that when we left, we just didn't know whether we would come back or not. I recall thinking that Mexico might offer me a real challenge and opportunity—a country that, in my technical, engineering field, was really in its pioneer days.

Then, in the midst of our uncertainties, the newspapers suddenly published the news of Julius Rosenberg's arrest as an alleged "atom-spy." To me, the charge was absurd, but nonetheless frightening in what it meant. I had known Julius in City College years before, we had been together in a number of progressive student organizations during our college days, and had seen each other infrequently since then. I felt that he was being persecuted for political reasons and that the charge was calculated to intimidate and silence political dissent in the United States. I reasoned that anybody who opposed the then new Korean war, or otherwise dared to speak up and oppose any American policies he disagreed with, would be slapped into jail on one pretext or another. But this led me to make the mistake of feeling that a dictatorship was already taking over my country.

COLUMBIA LAW REVIEW: Eugene Frank

J. V. McAFFEE, TORONTO GLOBE AND

Kushman's failure clearly on this possibly constituted reversible error. Had it not been for this

it will be easier for him to communicate with his family and attorneys who are now

Then, and only then, was it that I left the family in the Mexico City apartment and traveled around Mexico—to Vera Cruz and Tampico—even using false names, and inquiring about passage to Europe or South America for all of us. It is hard to understand how I might have been led to do such a stupid thing, but it didn't take long for me to recognize how inept and pointless it was. Of course, I had no idea how it could be misinterpreted, and how dangerous it would turn out to be.

So I went back to Mexico City, and my wife and I talked it over once again. We realized that our ties to home were too strong, that we owed it to everyone to return and help to combat the repressive tendencies from which we had contemplated staying away and "sitting it out." I know now how right this last decision was, and how wrong I was to think I could isolate myself from others who had the same problem.

So my wife and I decided to come back to New York, take up our lives, and join in whatever way we could in resisting the attacks on the liberties of people that were being made in the United States. We made plans for our return. There is tangible, documentary proof of this, too, for we then secured vaccinations in Mexico City—which we had not needed to get there, but which we did need to return to the United States.

But then came the unheard-of attack which deprived us of the chance to return voluntarily. My apartment was invaded by armed men who represented themselves as Mexican police, but refused, when I requested it, to permit me to call the American Embassy. This fact and the rest of this incident

in support of my trial counsel's motion to arrest judgment. The United States Attorney at my trial

the whole affair. I cannot understand to this day, how this lawless act, apparently calculated to prevent me from returning voluntarily—for I was never informed of so much as even that I was wanted for questioning—has remained unrebuked. (Affidavit to Supreme Court, Sept. 23, 1953).

In this affidavit Sobell refers to the manner in which he was seized and taken from Mexico. In another affidavit he gives the details of this affair:

On Wednesday, August 16, 1950 at about 8:00 P.M. we had just finished our dinner in our apartment in Mexico City in the United States of Mexico, and while my wife and I were lingering over our coffee there was a knock on the door. My older daughter opened the door and three men burst into the room with drawn guns and bodies poised for shooting; these men did not ask my name, did not say what they wanted. I demanded to see a warrant, or some other legal process. No reply, except some vague charge that I was one "Johnny Jones" and that I robbed a bank in Acapulco in the sum of \$15,000.00 was made. Of course, I vehemently denied the charge and tried to show them my papers, visas, etc., to prove that I was no bank robber.

One of the men showed a piece of metal in his hand and said they were police. They were dressed in civilian clothes. A fourth man came later. He also was in civilian clothes.

Only about 10 minutes lapsed from the time that they came till they hustled me out, and that was after I insisted on calling the American Embassy; but without being permitted to do so.

They picked me up bodily and carried me down street I was shouting, in the process. A car hailed and they opened the door; tried to force me

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beat me over the head with black jacks until I lost consciousness. I woke up in the taxi and I was stretched horizontally at the feet of the three men.

When the car stopped in front of a building, they ordered me to get up; they told me to get into the building, but not to make a scene or they would plug me. We walked to the elevator; we went upstairs, and, we went into an office. They sat me down and a slim, tall, dark man came over; he looked at me. I asked him what it was all about: He slapped me in the face and told me that they were the ones that were asking questions. At that point I discovered that my head was bloody and my shirt bespattered with blood. However, they asked me no questions, but they photographed me in several poses. We spent in that building from approximately 8:30 P.M. till 4:00 A.M. At 12:00 midnight, they offered me something to eat, but I had no appetite for food. During all the time no one questioned me. Some persons who identified themselves as officers to guard me chatted with me but expressed ignorance of the reason I was there.

At 4:00 A.M. I was moved into a large four door Packard and seated in the rear with two armed men, one on each side of me. At that moment, the same tall thin man came to the door and spoke to my guards in English saying to them "If he makes any trouble, shoot him."

The driver of the car, who apparently was the leader of the expedition, and who answered to the name of "Julio" told me that they were taking me to the Chief of the Mexican police for further action. With a number of stops for one reason or another,

we drove on till about 8:00 P.M. At that time Julio he told me that I was being taken to the Chief of Police. The same thing happened at about 10:00

that he was trying to make sure that the Chief of Police would be available.

At about 1:30 we arrived at Nueva Lorado, we stopped in front of a building, and Julio went into the building and returned in about ten minutes and told me that he had spoken to the Chief and that the Chief told him to take me across the border and let me go.

We stopped at the Mexican customs on the Mexican side of the bridge, across the Rio Grande marking the border. No examination was made of my baggage and then we waited around in the car for about ten minutes. Julio returned and we started onward. When we reached the bridge, which as heretofore stated marks the boundary between the U.S.A. and Mexico, our car was flagged. We stopped and the front door opened. A man entered with a badge in his hand and stated that he was a United States agent and he remained in the car. When we arrived at the United States Customs I was directed to sign a card after they searched my baggage and myself. They handcuffed me and placed me in jail where I remained for five days, after which time I was taken to New York City. (Transcript, pp. 31-33)

The prosecution attached so much importance to the testimony of flight that it left it to the very last, so that it would not be overshadowed in the jury's mind by anything else.

Today a number of documents exist—uncovered by painstaking investigation—indicating that the prosecution knew all along that Sobell's reasons for going to Mexico were not as he has stated them. For example,

under an assumed name

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obtained visas—in his own name—and that this must have been known to the prosecution during the trial.

Another example: the prosecution said that Sobell had been deported from Mexico. Sobell swears that he was kidnapped to create "fleeing spy" headlines. The Sobell attorneys have official Mexican documents showing that the Mexican police and immigration authorities had no knowledge of this "deportation" until they read about it in the American newspapers. (See photostat on page 31)

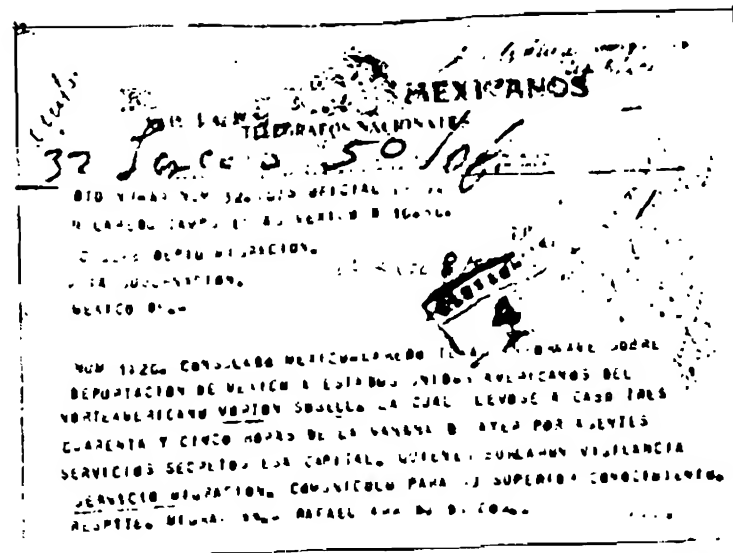
This illegal kidnapping of Sobell, in defiance of the laws of both Mexico and the United States, could have had only one purpose: to create a "fleeing espionage agent" where there was not one to begin with.

the verdict

AT THE TRIAL'S END, it was announced that Sobell's attorneys felt strongly that there was no case against their client, and that they would not put him on the stand. In an affidavit dealing with this subject, Sobell says,

"I wanted to testify on my own behalf at my trial. I did not do so because my trial attorneys insisted that I should not, because (1) of the fact that the case that the prosecution had put in against me was so weak that my innocence was clearly established; and (2) that it was so clear that I had nothing to do with any atomic espionage conspiracy (as Judge Kaufman later admitted in sentencing me) that it would necessarily follow that

charges made against me." (Affidavit to the Supreme Court, 1957)



This is a reproduction of a telegram sent by the Department of Immigration of Mexico to the Mexican Department of State revealing that Morton Sobell was not legally "deported" as the prosecution claimed but kidnapped without knowledge of the immigration authorities. It is part of new documentary evidence now available to Sobell's attorneys. The translation of the telegram is as follows:

UNITED STATES OF MEXICO NATIONAL TELEGRAPH

DTO NU-49 NUM 32.50/8 OFFICIAL [CR]
NUEVO LAREDO, TAMPS, AUGUST 19, MEXICO, D.F. 10.50.
(TO): CHIEF OF THE OFFICE OF MIGRATION
DEPT. OF STATE
MEXICO, D.F.

NUMBER 1920, MEXICAN CONSULATE, LAREDO, TEXAS,
INFORMS ME ON DEPORTATION FROM MEXICO TO UNITED
STATES OF THE NORTH AMERICAN, MORTON SOBELL,
WHICH TOOK PLACE 3:45 A.M. YESTERDAY BY SECRET
SERVICE AGENTS OF THE CAPITOL (Mexico City) WHO
SPECIFICALLY.

NUM 1920 LAREDO TEXAS, 19 AGOSTO 1950

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There is a striking parallel here to a trial involving Vanzetti, of Sacco-Vanzetti fame. Prior to their joint trial on a murder charge, Vanzetti was tried alone on an "attempted holdup" indictment. His attorney persuaded him not to take the witness stand in his own defense, fearing that Vanzetti's political beliefs would be used against him. Vanzetti later declared that he had been in total disagreement with his attorney on this point.

The case was now to go to the jury. The defense lawyers summed up their case for the defendants, pointing out, among other things, that the prosecution had not introduced a single document linking any of the defendants with espionage. The prosecution, in its summation, appealed vigorously to the patriotism of the jury.

Judge Kaufman then gave his charge, in which he stated that if the jury did not believe Max Elitcher's testimony, it could not convict Sobell, but refrained from outlining to the jury the reasons Elitcher might have for giving false testimony. In dealing with the defendants, however, the judge told the jury, "The greater a person's interest is in the case, the stronger is the temptation to falsify testimony, and the interest of the defendants who took the stand is of a character possessed by no other witness." (Transcript, p. 1565).

The jury, after some disagreement in respect to Sobell, found him and his co-defendants guilty. Judge Kaufman sentenced the Rosenbergs to death, and Morton Sobell to thirty years imprisonment, giving as his reason for this lighter sentence, "The evidence in the case did not point to any activity on your part in connection with the atom bomb project." (Transcript, p. 1620).

a judge dissents

LATER, an Appeals Court held in a 2 to 1 decision that Sobell's conviction should stand. The dissenting

disagreed. He thinks there was error in this respect, which requires that Sobell be given a new trial." (Transcript, p. 1620).

Judge Frank dissented because he believed that the jury should have been permitted to consider the charge against Sobell separately from the charges against the Rosenbergs.

guilty of—?

ALTHOUGH Sobell was found guilty of "conspiring to commit espionage," the question still remains: what precise acts was he found guilty of?

The prosecution did not tell the jury the nature of the information Sobell allegedly sought.

It did not suggest to the jury how or where or when or from whom Sobell presumably sought such information.

It did not tell the jury to whom Sobell was supposed to have given such information.

In short, the jury was never told what information was allegedly taken by Sobell, how or when he took it, to whom he gave it.

The jury was not shown a single document, photograph, sketch, strip of film, letter, note or so much as a scrap of paper linking Sobell with espionage in any way.

After studying the record of the trial, Dr. Urey said, "One finds it difficult to understand what the evidence was against Mr. Sobell."

Elmer Davis, the noted commentator and former head of the United States Office of War Information, wrote recently that he could not believe the testimony of Elitcher or the Greenglasses or Harry Gold.

The inescapable fact emerges that there simply was no discernible evidence against Morton Sobell.

should have been told what we can to right the existing wrong

his conviction, he was brought to trial on the basis of the evidence of a self-confessed con-

Nevertheless, a jury found him guilty, even though the jurors did not know exactly what he was guilty of. If one thinks back to March of 1951 and to the months preceding, it is not too difficult to understand the enormous pressures to which a jury can be subjected in the course of a highly charged trial. For many months the newspapers, radio and television had treated the Rosenbergs and Sobell as unquestionably guilty. The full weight and authority of the Attorney General's office supported the charge. The crime was denounced from every pulpit and platform. The Korean War and its 50,000 American casualties were blamed on the defendants.

To have found the Rosenbergs and Sobell innocent, the jury would have had to say that it rejected the word of the Attorney General's office, of the newspapers, and of public opinion. This is not an easy thing to do when hysteria prevails.

Had this trial taken place today, at a time of emergence from such high passions, would the jury have brought in the same verdict?

Perhaps the answer lies in another trial that took place in June, 1955, in Dayton, Ohio, exactly two years after the execution of the Rosenbergs. An engineer, Benjamin Smilg, was accused and tried for perjury. He had denied under oath that he had known Harry Gold to be a spy. Gold, who had earlier been a witness in the Rosenberg-Sobell case, testified that he himself had told Smilg that he was an espionage agent. Smilg's attorney quoted a book—*The Judgment of Julius and Ethel Rosenberg*, by John Wexley—to the jury.

This book relates Gold's testimony at several trials, including the Rosenberg-Sobell trial. Professor Francis

Political Quarterly, which is published by the University of Utah, summarizes Gold's testimony from Mr. Wex-

"Harry Gold was a laboratory assistant who was recruited as a Soviet espionage agent in 1932 by one Tom Black of Jersey City. Black carried a pet black snake coiled about his neck and tossed marbles to a pet crow which caught them in flight. Gold loathed communism and refused to join the Communist party, but to escape Black's importunities and to repay Black for finding him a job he agreed to the lesser course of serving as a Russian spy. Thereafter he dealt with a series of Soviet agents, all six feet two, blond, and with determined features; only one of them, however, walked on the balls of his feet with a catlike tread. In 1950 he confessed to being Klaus Fuchs' American contact; after Gold's confession Fuchs identified Gold. (Fuchs had previously rejected the photograph of Gold and had identified another man; Gold's appearance did not match Fuchs' description; Gold's story was at variance with Fuchs' in vital respects.)

"Gold also had a private life. He fell in love with a beautiful girl named Helen with one brown and one blue eye, but she married a wealthy manufacturer of peanut-chew candy named Frank. Then, to save her from a white slaver, he married a 'comely, good-looking young lady' named Sarah. Sarah bore him two lovely children, but later transferred her affections to a wealthy realtor. Thereafter Gold wistfully watched his children from afar as they played in the park. (Gold was never married.)"

These revelations in respect to Harry Gold's fantasies alerted the jury. They freed the defendant Smilg.

In the Rosenberg-Sobell case, Gold had not even mentioned the Rosenbergs or Sobell. In the Smilg case he mentioned Smilg by name. Yet, the jury in 1951 believed Gold and found the defendants guilty, while in 1955 another jury rejected Gold and found the defendant

Gold, rather than in the evidence of the juries.

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scientist into prisoner

MANY people ask: if there was no evidence against Morton Sobell, why was he arrested and charged and tried? Surely, there must have been *something* to the case.

That is exactly what the jury must have thought—and that thought was enough to convict Sobell.

There is every indication, from what is now known, that the prosecution assumed that Sobell would agree to become a witness against the Rosenbergs. His kidnaping and beating, the sensational newspaper stories surrounding his alleged crime and arrest, all point to a calculated effort to "break" Sobell, to secure his compliance as Elitcher's was secured.

When it became apparent that Sobell would continue to maintain his innocence, the prosecution found that it had already committed itself too far to retreat. It had publicly accused Sobell of being a member of an espionage ring. It must go through with his trial—or admit to a hoax.

Consider how far the prosecution went, once it chose to try Sobell. It opened the trial by reading off the names of the witnesses who would presumably testify against Sobell and his co-defendants. *This list of names included Sobell's mother and father, his sister-in-law and brother-in-law, and his maternal uncles.* Yet, the prosecution knew that every one of these persons believed in Sobell's innocence—and not one of them was called to the stand. Nobel scientist Harold C. Urey was likewise named a witness—and he was never called.

The prosecution hoped, apparently, to shock and "break" Sobell by this malicious device. It also hoped to impress a question on the jury: can a man be innocent if his own

Were there persons in the Attorney General's office who would act so irresponsibly? Let us look at one of the key prosecutors in the Rosenberg-Sobell case—Roy Cohn.

Roy Cohn left the prosecutor's office to become counsel to the investigation committee headed by Senator Joseph McCarthy of Wisconsin. In the course of an investigation of the United States Army in 1954, Roy Cohn charged that an espionage ring, connected with the Rosenbergs and Sobell, existed at Fort Monmouth. The Army replied that it had made a thorough investigation of this charge; it had found no evidence of any such espionage ring, according to Army Secretary Stevens. Cohn quickly shifted attention to another matter stating that the Secretary of the Army was a close friend of David Schine, then a private in the Army. Cohn produced a photograph of Stevens smiling at Schine. Army Secretary Stevens denied posing alone with Schine. It was subsequently shown that the photograph had been "doctored", that it had been altered to make it appear that the Secretary of the Army was lying.

There exist documents, reflecting on other members of the prosecution staff, showing that they feared at one time that a "deal" would be charged against them in the Rosenberg-Sobell case, that they were "clearing" certain pre-trial newspaper stories involving the defendants, and there exists an affidavit from an FBI agent working with the prosecution in which he concedes that a witness lied under oath in the case.

It is not altogether unusual that in times of great national tension unscrupulous persons misuse their public office and trust in this way—and this is what appears to have occurred in this case.

On Thursday, May 19, 1952, to be exact—Sobell was taken from his cell in New York to Alcatraz Penitentiary.

in his case, from his attorneys, and from his wife and children.

Earlier we spoke of the fact that where prosecutors seek to conceal an injustice, they must resort to many stratagems, including attempts to obstruct a defendant's right to pursue his case further in the courts, to wear him down physically and spiritually so that he becomes "pliable," and agrees to participate in a cover-up of the injustice done him by "confessing," and receiving in return a promise of future freedom.

Alcatraz sets a "stage" for visits by agents of the Attorney General's office who have come to Sobell with offers of leniency in return for a confession.

Sobell's incarceration at Alcatraz has been interpreted in this light by many attorneys and others interested in the case. In fact, without this explanation, his imprisonment at Alcatraz becomes a total mystery. This institution is reserved for criminals who are unmanageable at other prisons, men who have escaped or have attempted to escape, who have assaulted guards or other prisoners, whose crimes have been highly repetitive and laden with violence and brutality. Obviously Sobell fits into none of these categories. His record during his imprisonment has been an exemplary one. Previous to 1950 Morton Sobell had never been imprisoned or even accused of any wrongdoing, no matter how small.

Alcatraz does not permit its inmates to read newspapers, so that Sobell is deprived of the opportunity of knowing—to his own benefit—of events that may shed light on his case, until long after they have occurred. His mail is strictly censored, making communication

between Sobell and his attorneys and family more difficult than it would be elsewhere. Consultations with attorneys and visits from his wife require enormous expenditures of money and six thousand miles of travel. Within the past year new documents have been uncovered, pointing to his innocence; consultation with him on the meaning and use of these documents has been achieved only at great cost and sacrifice, resulting in a long delay of his appeal for a new trial.

Finally, it must be pointed out that neither the Rosenbergs nor Sobell have ever had their cases reviewed by the Supreme Court.

the ring of truth

NOW YOU, the reader, must ask yourself some questions. Which has the greater ring of truth—the prosecution's claim that there existed a bungling, incompetent, amateurish spy ring that remained undetected for six years, or the defendant's claim of innocence? The prosecution's claim that Sobell was fleeing the FBI, leaving behind him a leisurely trail that called attention to his actions every step of the way—or Sobell's statement that he had gone to Mexico with his family on a vacation, but had also wondered, in view of the political situation in the country whether he would feel freer, as a scientist, in Mexico? That Sobell is in Alcatraz for purely routine reasons—or that he is, in effect, a "special prisoner" of the Attorney General's office who must be hindered in every attempt to establish his innocence?

PHILADELPHIA CHAPTER OF THE MARGOT JACKSON ARSON REAGON

trial and subsequent sentencing on this basis constitutes a denial of the extension of here is as fast as any and a legend store But this one wrenches the mind, for

FRANK HAINS, the Clinton Ledger-Jack them, but by the temper of the times

seem to indicate that there was not the this day and... Journal since 19, the date against Sobell on the

100-107111-2105

If Sobell's claim has the ring of truth, if he is innocent, then he is no longer simply a man arrested and convicted and sentenced for conspiracy to commit espionage. He becomes a man around whose case an important issue has been joined, namely, whether we will continue to permit ambitious and unscrupulous prosecutors to run roughshod over our courts, our entire system of justice, all for the sake of catering to transient political passions and furthering individual ambitions. Such a state of affairs can only be tolerated at great risk to our freedoms and even to our lives.

The repercussions of this case have been severe and widespread and would undoubtedly have been even more extensive had no public attention been focused on its contradictions and incongruities since the Fall of 1951.

The carrying out of the death sentences against the Rosenbergs and the imprisonment of Morton Sobell in Alcatraz were but the immediate consequences of the trial and verdict. Beyond that, men and women have been dismissed from their employment and their reputations made suspect because they allegedly knew the Rosenbergs and Sobell. A number of laws were proposed in Congress, basing themselves on the convictions obtained in the case, adding the death penalty to other laws relating to national defense.

The verdicts in the Rosenberg-Sobell case have been injected into the momentous debate concerning itself with whether the scope of our traditional liberties is compatible with national security.

If, however, a re-appraisal, particularly for Sobell, should lead to a different verdict, this debate, with its great consequences for Constitutional liberties, could be resolved in a new light. One removed off the false from

the Sobell case is of great importance to our nation because it is a moral and personal security rest in the last

justice for morton sobell

WE referred earlier to an investigation that has uncovered many new facts in the case. The exploration of these facts continues to lead to a single conclusion—that the prosecution knowingly used perjured testimony to convict Sobell.

These new facts, which are considerable in number and documentation, have brought the Sobell case back to the courts again.

As U.S. Senator William Langer has pointed out, it is the duty of the Attorney General to protect the innocent as well as to prosecute the guilty. Whether the Attorney General's office will have the courage to look this new evidence squarely in the face depends in large measure on public opinion. A conscientious public servant would, as has sometimes happened, concede in the courts that there are grounds for a new trial. One less conscientious, as has happened in the past in this case, will devise many technical arguments to bar the courts from even examining the new evidence. An informed and articulate public opinion can make the difference between one course of action and another.

Meanwhile, Morton Sobell is in Alcatraz, awaiting since the Fall of 1950 the vindication and freedom which he believes will inevitably be his. A question arises: must this young scientist remain in Alcatraz another six years while his case is slowly and painstakingly processed through the courts? Must the injustice against Sobell be perpetuated even while justice is slowly but surely on its way?

Fortunately, the answer to that question can be answered favorably. Morton Sobell can be freed at any time by the President of the United States. Under the

doubt Sobell's guilt, he is empowered to

year sentence was far too severe and not in accord with our country's traditions of reason and fairness.

All our Presidents—including Franklin D. Roosevelt, Harry S. Truman and Dwight D. Eisenhower—have exercised the right of Presidential Pardon or Commutation for many convicted persons.

If you, the reader, have been persuaded by these facts that there exists doubt of Sobell's guilt, or if you believe that the thirty-year sentence is unusually and unjustifiably severe, will you do as thousands of others have done—write a letter to the President today, telling him why you believe that Morton Sobell deserves Pardon or Commutation.

At the same time, a letter to the United States Attorney General, asking him to consent to a new trial for Morton Sobell, will help create an opportunity whereby truth and justice in this case may prevail all the more quickly.

Your participation is the essence of our democracy.

ACT NOW!

1. Write a letter to President Eisenhower, Washington, D. C., asking him to take Executive Action in the case of Morton Sobell by granting a pardon or commuting Morton Sobell's sentence to the six years he has already served.
2. Write to U.S. Attorney General Herbert Brownell, Justice Dept., Washington, D.C., asking him to consent to Morton Sobell's motion for a new trial.
3. Contribute as generously as you can toward Morton Sobell's legal appeals and to make possible the distribution of the facts in his case to the public. Send contributions to SOBELL COMMITTEE, 940 Broadway, New York City, N. Y.

100-107111-2105

Office Memorandum ☒ UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : SAC, WFO (100-25474)

DATE: 6/27/56

FROM : SA RAYMOND L. O'KELLY

SUBJECT: NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE IN THE
ROSENBERG CASE aka
IS - C; ISA of 1950

On 5/26/56 [redacted] and [redacted] orally advised SA RAYMOND L. O'KELLY concerning a meeting to hear JOHN WEXLEY, held during the evening of 5/25/56 at the Inspiration House, 1867 Kalorama Road, N. W., Washington, D. C. The invitation to this affair reflected it was held under the auspices of the Sobell Committee of Washington and that WEXLEY would "discuss new evidence which unmasks the perjury in the 'Judgment of MORTON SOBELL'". The invitation also reflects this meeting was to be held at the Willard Hotel, 14th and Pennsylvania Avenue, N. W. However, [redacted] learned just prior to the meeting that the Willard Hotel had cancelled its reservation for the Sobell Committee.

Informants advised that the chairman of this meeting was a white man who is not known to them. This person said that he had counted the number present and that 91 persons were there. Among those present both informants recognized the following:

3)- New York (100-107111) (NATIONAL SOBELL COMMITTEE) (RM)

Baltimore

(1 - 100-15241) (BALTIMORE SOBELL COMMITTEE) (RM)

(1 - 100-421) (C)

RLO:SLMC
(46)

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b7d

b7c

b7d

According to informants JOHN WEXLEY spoke for the most part about his book "The Judgment of Julius and Ethel Rosenberg" and emphasized how the Federal Bureau of Investigation collaborated with the Mexican authorities in getting MORTON SOBELL across the border into the United States. WEXLEY also stated that he had been to Alcatraz recently to see SOBELL. According to WEXLEY SOBELL is in solitary confinement most of the time, his cell has no windows, he only gets one hour a week to go out into the sunlight and is questioned every day about the ROSENBERGS and asked over and over the same old questions.

Informants said DAVE AIMAN also was a speaker and he said that at first he believed the ROSENBERGS and SOBELLs were guilty

WFO 100-25474

until he read the afore-mentioned book by WEXLEY. ALMAN said that this book raises serious doubts about their trial and conviction. ALMAN said that SOBELL must be taken out of Alcatraz and that \$10,000 is needed in a short time in order to accomplish this. ALMAN also spoke at length on the way FBI Agents interviewed witnesses in connection with the SOBELL trial. ALMAN said the Agents kept telling a witness that he said such and such a thing during a prior interview and finally after repeated interviews, the person finally says he does recall saying what the FBI Agents wanted him to say. ALMAN called this type of interviewing "brain wash."

Informants said a collection was taken up [REDACTED] It was also announced that part of the money from the sale of afore-mentioned book by JOHN WEXLEY was going to the local SOBELL Committee and part was going to SOBELL himself. b7d

Informants advised there was a great deal of literature about MORTON SOBELL lying on a table at the meeting and that JULIUS KAPLAN was handing it out. This literature was reprinted by the Committee to Secure Justice for MORTON SOBELL, 940 Broadway, New York City, AL-4-9983 and the National Committee To Secure Justice For MORTON SOBELL, 1050 Sixth Avenue, New York 18, New York, LO 4-9585, and will be filed in 100-25474 (SUB B).

Information furnished by informants will be incorporated into signed statements and filed in [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] The invitation will be filed in [REDACTED]

b7d

b7d

100-107111-3105 A

Director, FBI (100-387835)

June 29, 1956

SAC, Detroit (100-20938)

NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO SECURE
JUSTICE IN THE ROSENBERG CASE
IS - C; ISA OF 1950
(OO - New York)

Re Detroit letter to Director and New York April 30, 1956.

Referenced letter advised of the inactivity of above organization in the Detroit Division. Subsequent investigation has failed to develop any information indicating a resumption of activity.

[REDACTED] b7d who has furnished reliable information in the past and whose identity should be protected, advised SA JAMES C. HOLMES on June 27, 1956, that the only activity of captioned organization in Detroit this year

[REDACTED] b7d which is mentioned in referenced letter.

In view of the above, the Detroit Office is placing this matter in a closed status until information is developed indicating this organization is again resuming activity.

- 2 - Bureau (REGISTERED)
- 1 - New York (100-107111) (Info.) (REGISTERED)
- 1 - Detroit

WRB:JEP
(4)

100-107111-2106

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P. Schneider

FILE # 100-107111

SUBJECT ROSENBERG/SOBELL COMMITTEE

SERIAL 2107 DATE 6-29-56

CONSISTING OF 6 PAGES of which
pages 2,3

is exempt from disclosure, in its entirety, under (b)(7)(D) as information contained in this serial would identify an informant to whom an expressed promise of confidentiality has been given. This information includes dates and places of meetings which were attended by a limited number of people known to the informant and/or information from these meetings and situations in which an informant was in close contact with members of these organizations, disclosure of which would reveal his identity.

Office Memorandum **UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT**

TO : SAC, WFO (100-25474)

DATE: JUN 29 1956

FROM : SA RICHARD B. LAVIN

SUBJECT: NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO SECURE
JUSTICE IN THE ROSENBERG CASE
IS-C; INTERNAL SECURITY ACT of 1950

b7d
 [REDACTED] On 5-30-56, SA RICHARD B. LAVIN received from
 [REDACTED] typewritten report concerning a meeting of the
 Sobell Committee at Inspiration House on 5-25-56. The
 Informant's original report will be maintained in
 [REDACTED]

b7d Informant's report is as follows:

"26 May, 1956

"MEETING-----SOBELL COMMITTEE
 INSPIRATION HOUSE
 Friday evening, 5-25-56

"There were approximately 90 persons present. Among them
 were:

3 - Baltimore (Info)(RM)

1 - Cleveland [REDACTED] (Info)(RM)

1 - Newark [REDACTED] (Info)(RM)

(2) - New York [REDACTED] (Info)(RM)

(1) - NCSJRC [REDACTED]

68 - WFO

(1 - 100-1421-C)

(1 [REDACTED] b7d

(1 - Each case file mentioned herein)

RBL:mmj

(75)

100-107111-2107

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[REDACTED]

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"JOHN WEXLEY's speech for the Sobell Committee was largely a re-hasing of the material in his book. He talked

100-107111-2107

WFO 100-25474

about the "kidnapping" of MORTON SOBELL, about the Mexican Government's denial that SOBELL had been deported, about the alleged discrepancies in the testimony at the trial and at the recent appearance of GOLD before a Congressional Committee. He said that it is very difficult for the US Government to admit that a grave miscarriage of justice has taken place in the Sobell case because to admit such would have a bearing on the "murder" of the ROSENBERGs. There was not much in his talk that is not to be found in his book which incidently was described by DON ROTHENBERG as a powerful weapon. In this connexion a story was told of how the book was used in a Dayton, Ohio trial for perjury to win acquittal of someone there. In this trial the defense lawyer discredited HARRY GOLD by his own testimony as set forth in WEXLEY's book. The book is also being used to reach prominent persons, including some Senators. A "high-ranking" newspaper man in this city was said to have been convinced by the documentation in the work.

"The appeal for money was made by DAVID ALMAN and resulted in a little better than \$300.00 being contributed. ALMAN spoke of the two years' work that has been put in by the Committee for the campaign now about to be launched for the freedom of SOBELL. A petition signed by a large number of prominent persons has been sent to the President asking either commutation, pardon or a new trial.

"Court action is already under way. Apparently the emphasis is to be placed upon the legal angles of the case. It was said that many legal authorities are disturbed by this case, that they feel that there was a great lack of fairness in the trial even though they may not have reached the point where they feel that SOBELL is innocent.

"One point in the legal fight will be an old Supreme Court ruling that a person kidnapped from one country to another for the purpose of trial is not under the jurisdiction of the kidnapping country and cannot legally be tried.

"There were many questions after the speakers finished talking and some gossip around after adjournment. I have sent you some of the material made available to the audience."

WFO 100-25474

The material referred to by Informant as having been distributed to the audience is filed in 100-25474-1B2.

100-107111-2107

SAC (100-95931)

6/29/56

SA GORDON W. TINDLE

RAHILL A. PETERSON
SM-C

On 6/26/56, during a spot check on the office of the NATIONAL COM MITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE FOR MORTON SOBELL, 940 Broadway, NYC., re: THEODORE JACOBS, SA 100-122206, SA GORDON W. TINDLE, saw a 1956, blue Nash bearing 1956, NY license Y 5174, stop at the above address and pick up an unidentified white female who had waved to the driver from the Sobell Committee office. This took place at about 6:45 pm. on 6/26/56. The driver's head was all that was visible through the Nash window. She was a white female, with shoulder length, dark, curled hair who ~~was~~ appeared to be in her thirtys..

The white female who entered the Nash was about 130-140lbs., had brown curly hair, a large build, medium complexion, appeared to be in her latter thirtys, and was about 5' 4"-6".

A check of the motor vehicle registrations revealed that NY, Y5214 was registered in 1956, for a 1956, blue, Nash owned by RAHILL A. PETERSON, 3822 Pepler Ave. Brooklyn, NY.

A review of the NYO indices and files pertaining to RAHILL A. PETERSON, RAHIL A. PETERSON, RAHIL A. ARNOW, RAHIL ARNOW, and RAHIL MINAH ARNOW indicated that all of these individuals may be identical with the subject. Further, it was noted that in NY 65-16985, UNKNOWN SUBJECTS; Recipients of Leica Camera and \$7,000. from ETHEL ROSENBERG, June, 1950, ESPIONAGE-R that the subject of this memorandum may be identical with an individual sought in connection with the above mentioned ESPIONAGE case.

1- 100-95931 (20-11)
1- 65-16985 (6)
1- 100-107111 (7-2)
1- 100-122206 (12-15)

gwt.

100-107111-2109

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[Signature]

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE NEW ORLEANS	OFFICE OF ORIGIN NEW YORK	DATE 6/29/56	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD 6/11,14,15, /56
TITLE OF CASE NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE IN THE ROSENBERG CASE, aka.		REPORT MADE BY PAUL G. TAYLOR	CHARACTER OF CASE INTERNAL SECURITY - C; INTERNAL SECURITY ACT (19

SYNOPSIS:

"Confidential informants cognizant of some Communist activities in New Orleans area know of no activity by or in behalf of subject organization." RICHARD FEISE, who has been identified as leader of the Professional Group of the Communist Party at New Orleans, contacted Rev. O. S. CHIOCCHIO, Pastor of Canal Blvd. Baptist Church, in February, 1956 in behalf of National Committee to Secure Justice for MORTON SOBELL. FEISE made no subsequent contact with Rev. CHIOCCHIO. Rev. CHIOCCHIO not contacted by AARON DAVID SCHNEIDER. SCHNEIDER, one day in early February, 1956, contacted LABEL KATZ, prominent Jewish layman of New Orleans. KATZ requested SCHNEIDER and his claimed "new evidence" in the SOBELL case at headquarters of Anti-Defamation League in New York City. SCHNEIDER indicated to KATZ he had also seen Rabbi JULIAN FEIBELMAN and ALBERT D'ORLANDO about the SOBELL case while in New Orleans. Rabbi FEIBELMAN and EDWARD SHANKLIN, Regional Director, United Packinghouse Workers, CIO - AFL, New Orleans, allegedly have agreed to ask for executive action for MORTON SOBELL.

- P -

APPROVED	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW
COPIES MADE: 6 - Bureau (100-387835)(RM) 2 - New York (100-107111)(RM) 2 - New Orleans (100-14871)		<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> <p>SEARCHED INDEXED</p> <p>SERIALIZED FILED</p> <p>JUN 29 1956</p> <p>FBI - NEW YORK</p> </div>

NO 100-14871

DETAILS:

AT NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA

Confidential Informants NO T-1, T-2, and T-3 who are cognizant of some Communist activity in the New Orleans area and who have furnished reliable information in the past, were contacted on June 11, 1956, June 13, 1956, and June 15, 1956, respectively. After viewing photograph of AARON DAVID SCHNEIDER, they advised he was unknown to them and they possessed no information concerning him. They advised also that no information had come to their attention to indicate there has been any activity locally by, or in behalf of, the National Committee to Secure Justice for MORTON SOBELL.

Confidential Informant NO T-4, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on April 16, 1956 that AARON DAVID SCHNEIDER is employed by the National Committee to Secure Justice for MORTON SOBELL in New York City.

T-4 advised on January 15, 1954 that the Communist Party directs the activities of the National Committee to Secure Justice for MORTON SOBELL. According to T-4, the only objectives are to free SOBELL and to continue protesting the innocence of JULIUS and ETHEL ROSENBERG. The National Committee to Secure Justice for MORTON SOBELL, according to T-4, is just another name for the National Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg case.

JULIUS and ETHEL ROSENBERG and MORTON SOBELL were convicted in the United States District Court, Southern District of New York, on March 29, 1951 of conspiracy to commit espionage on behalf of the Soviet Union. The ROSENBERGS were sentenced to death April 3, 1951 and MORTON SOBELL to thirty years imprisonment on the same date. JULIUS and ETHEL ROSENBERG were legally executed in Sing Sing Prison, Ossining, New York, on June 19, 1953 and MORTON SOBELL is currently serving his sentence at the United States Penitentiary, Alcatraz, California.

NO 100-14871

The Communist Party, USA, (CP) has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

On February 17, 1956, Reverend O. S. CHIOCCHIO, Pastor, Canal Boulevard Baptist Church, and who is chairman of the Civil Affairs Department of the Greater New Orleans Federation of Churches, advised SA ROBERT F. COOPER and SA MILTON R. KAACK that on February 10, 1956 he received a telephone call from an individual identifying himself as RICHARD FEISE, who made an appointment to see him at 1000 AM on February 11, 1956. FEISE did call on February 11, 1956 at the appointed time. FEISE inquired of Reverend CHIOCCHIO as to whether he had read anything concerning the MORTON SOBELL case, to which Reverend CHIOCCHIO replied that he had not. FEISE then gave him a number of pamphlets entitled, "U. S. Senator WILLIAM LANGER Asks Justice for MORTON SOBELL." These indicated on the face of them that they have been printed as a public service by "Committee to Secure Justice for MORTON SOBELL, 940 Broadway, New York City, New York." FEISE briefly discussed the SOBELL case with the Reverend CHIOCCHIO, stating that SOBELL had been unjustly convicted of conspiracy to commit espionage based on circumstantial evidence, and that SOBELL's wife, HELEN SOBELL, was coming to New Orleans sometime in March to attend a meeting; that he, FEISE, wanted to find a church where a "joint meeting" could be held with Mr. SOBELL as the principal speaker. Reverend CHIOCCHIO asked FEISE what he meant by a "joint meeting", to which FEISE replied, "A meeting that could be attended by both blacks and whites." Reverend CHIOCCHIO asked FEISE if the SOBELL case was not one and the same as the "Rosenberg Case" and FEISE stated that it was. Reverend CHIOCCHIO gave FEISE no encouragement. FEISE stated that if it were not possible for him to find a Protestant church, he intended to approach the pastor of a Catholic church to find out if he could use the church or the school hall for such a meeting.

A photograph of AARON DAVID SCHNEIDER was displayed to Reverend CHIOCCHIO on June 14, 1956. He advised that he had never seen SCHNEIDER, further that this name had not been mentioned by RICHARD FEISE on the occasion of the latter's contact with Reverend CHIOCCHIO. He stated that subsequent to February 10, 1956, he had not been contacted by FEISE or anyone else in behalf of the SOBELL Committee.

NO 100-14871

He stated also that in his continuing contacts with other clergymen connected with the Greater New Orleans Federation of Churches, he had received no indication that any of them had been approached or were even aware of the existence of the SOBELL Committee.

Reverend CHIOCCHIO stated that he had viewed on television the hearings of the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee, held at New Orleans in April, 1956. He observed that, since RICHARD FEISE had been an uncooperative witness at these hearing and had been accused in the course of the hearings of being one of the local leaders of the CP, this largely destroyed any effectiveness FEISE may have had previously as a representative of the SOBELL Committee.

NO T-2 advised on June 20, 1955 that, as of that date, RICHARD FEISE was the leader of the Professional Group of the CP in Louisiana.

Reverend CHIOCCHIO, on June 19, 1956, advised that on June 16, 1956 he had received, through the mail, an envelope postmarked at New York, New York, June 13, 1956 bearing the return address of Room D, 940 Broadway, New York 10, N. Y. The envelope contained two propaganda leaflets put out by the Committee to Secure Justice for MORTON SOBELL and a request for funds for the Committee contained in a mimeographed letter to "Dear Friend" from WARREN K. BILLINGS, San Francisco, California.

Mr. MORT FEIGENBAUM, Regional Director, Anti-Defamation League of the B'nai B'rith, 606 Common Street, advised on June 19, 1956 that AARON DAVID SCHNEIDER had not called on him nor had he been approached by any other representative of the SOBELL Committee. Mr. FEIGENBAUM stated, however, that LABEL KATZ had related that SCHNEIDER had come to see him in behalf of MORTON SOBELL, that KATZ had given SCHNEIDER no encouragement and had referred him to national headquarters of the Anti-Defamation League in New York City. Mr. FEIGENBAUM identified LABEL KATZ as a local attorney and one of the most active and prominent Jewish laymen in the South.

Mr. LABEL KATZ, 608 Baronne Street, related the following on June 19, 1956:

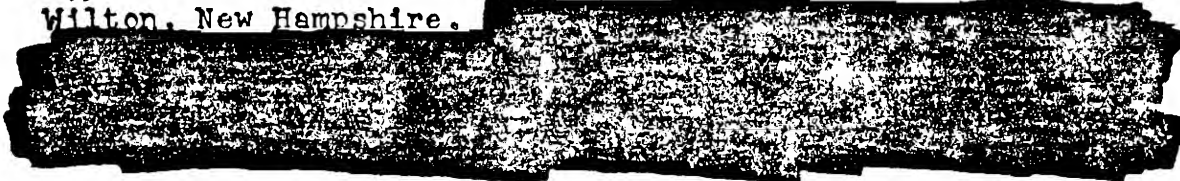
NO 100-14871

One day in early February, 1956, AARON DAVID SCHNEIDER came to see him, KATZ, in his office. SCHNEIDER discussed what he claimed was new evidence uncovered in the SOBELL case. SCHNEIDER presented SOBELL as an individual whose civil rights had been violated as a result of collusion between the Mexican authorities and the FBI. KATZ referred SCHNEIDER to national headquarters of the Anti-Defamation League in New York City, telling him that that headquarters would be in a position to evaluate the alleged new evidence, that in any subsequent action which the Jewish Community in New Orleans might see fit to take in the matter they would be guided by the decision of Anti-Defamation League's (ADL) national headquarters.

KATZ stated he subsequently learned that SCHNEIDER later contacted Mr. ARNOLD FORSTER at national headquarters of the ADL in New York and was not well received. KATZ recalled that SCHNEIDER mentioned he had also seen Rabbi JULIAN FEIBELMAN and Reverend ALBERT D'ORLANDO about the SOBELL case while in New Orleans.

Mr. FEIGENBAUM and Mr. KATZ both stated that they would characterize Rabbi FEIBELMAN as "an extreme civil libertarian," a man who has always exhibited "strong humanitarian feelings" and who, as a result, over the years has had his name linked with any number of organizations professing to espouse the cause of human dignity and civil liberties. Both stated that Rabbi FEIBELMAN is not a Communist and is not sympathetic toward the Communist movement.

In 1949 Confidential Informant NO T-5, who has furnished reliable information in the past and who had some knowledge of Communist activities in the state of New Hampshire, identified ALBERT D'ORLANDO and his wife PAULINE D'ORLANDO as members of the Communist Party in New Hampshire and as having been members for many years. From 1949 to 1950 ALBERT D'ORLANDO was minister of a Unitarian Church in Wilton, New Hampshire.



~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

NO 100-14871

so for the protection of their children they wanted to tell the truth and say "No".

When interviewed September 11, 1953 by SA BENJAMIN McMANUS and SA LEO A. STEVENS, Reverend ALBERT D'ORLANDO denied any past or present membership in the CP.

Confidential Informant NO T-6, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on May 8, 1956 that persons who had agreed to ask for executive action in behalf of MORTON SOBELL included Rabbi JULIAN B. FEIBELMAN, Temple Sinai, New Orleans, Louisiana, and EDWARD SHANKLIN, Regional Director, United Packinghouse Workers, CIO - AFL, New Orleans, Louisiana.

NO T-2 and NO T-3 advised on June 15, 1956 that EDWARD SHANKLIN was unknown to them and they possessed no information concerning him.

NO T-1, on April 16, 1956, advised that

[REDACTED] a man named SHANKLIN was to hold a meeting, not further described. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] Informant related that SHANKLIN [REDACTED] indicated he was a labor union official and has never been connected with the CP.

b7d

-P-

-6-

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
100-107111-2110

NO 100-14871

IDENTITY OF SOURCE	DATE OF ACTIVITY AND/OR DESCRIPTION OF INFORMATION	DATE RECEIVED	AGENT TO WHOM FURNISHED	FILE NUMBER WHERE LOCATED
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T-1 [REDACTED]	No information re SCHNEIDER or subject Committee	6/11/56	Orally to SA ROBERT F. COOPER, JR. and SA J. WOODROW GILMORE	Instant Report
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b7d

Information re SHANKLIN	4/16/56	SA WRIGHT PATTON and SA ROBERT F. COOPER, JR.	[REDACTED]
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b7d

T-2 [REDACTED]	No information re subject Committee, SCHNEIDER or SHANKLIN	6/15/56	Orally to SA MILTON R. KAACK and SA PAUL G. TAYLOR	Instant Report
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b7d

Characterization of
RICHARD FEISE

T-3 [REDACTED]	No information re subject Committee, SCHNEIDER or SHANKLIN	6/15/56	Orally to SA MILTON R. KAACK and SA PAUL G. TAYLOR	Instant Report
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b7d

T-4 [REDACTED]	Characterization of SOBELL Committee and SCHNEIDER's employment with Committee
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b7d

T-5 [REDACTED]	Characterization of ALBERT D'ORLANDO
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T-6 [REDACTED]	Affiliation of FEIBELMAN and SHANKLIN with subject Committee	5/8/56	SA JOHN F. RUSSELL, JR.	[REDACTED]
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b7d

b7d

Careful consideration has been given to each source
concealed and T symbols were utilized only in those instances
where the identities of the sources must be concealed.

ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE

NO 100-14871

LEADS

NEW ORLEANS

AT NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA

(1) Will conduct investigation to fully identify EDWARD SHANKLIN.

(2) Will follow and report any further activity of subject organization in the New Orleans Division.

REFERENCES

Report of SA JAMES MARLEY, JR. dated May 17, 1956 at Newark, entitled "AARON DAVID SCHNEIDER, wa.; INTERNAL SECURITY - C."
New Orleans letter to the Bureau dated February 24, 1956.

ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : SAC, New York (100-107111)

DATE: July 2, 1956

FROM : Director, FBI (100-387835)

SUBJECT: NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO SECURE
JUSTICE IN THE ROSENBERG CASE
INTERNAL SECURITY - C
INTERNAL SECURITY ACT OF 1950

Reurlet May 29, 1956, transmitting a revised thumbnail sketch in this matter.

Set forth below is a revised sketch to be used in this matter.

"The National Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case (NCSJRC) maintains national headquarters in Room D, 940 Broadway, New York City, and the mailbox servicing this office is labelled 'Sobell Committee.'

"Julius and Ethel Rosenberg and Morton Sobell were convicted in the United States District Court, Southern District of New York (USDC, SDNY) on March 29, 1951, of conspiracy to commit espionage on behalf of the Soviet Union. The Rosenbergs were sentenced to death on April 5, 1951, and Morton Sobell to thirty years' imprisonment on the same date. Julius and Ethel Rosenberg were legally executed at Sing Sing Prison, Ossining, New York on June 19, 1953, and Morton Sobell is currently serving his sentence at the U. S. Penitentiary, Alcatraz, California.

[REDACTED] advised in January 1952 that the NCSJRC was formed on January 2, 1952, for the purpose of obtaining a new trial for the Rosenbergs.

"T-1, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on May 9, 1956, that the NCSJRC was attempting to keep alive the Rosenberg case and to fight for the release of Morton Sobell. He stated that the Communist Party took an extremely active part in assisting the committee.

"T-1 - [REDACTED]

SEARCHED
SERIALIZED
JUL 11 1956
FBI

She...

100 107111-2111

b7d

100-95311-Sub B
100-95311-Sub C
100-95311-Sub D
100-95311-Sub E
100-95311-Sub F
100-95311-Sub G
100-95311-Sub H
100-95311-Sub I
100-95311-Sub J
100-95311-Sub K
100-95311-Sub L
100-95311-Sub M
100-95311-Sub N
100-95311-Sub O
100-95311-Sub P
100-95311-Sub Q
100-95311-Sub R
100-95311-Sub S
100-95311-Sub T
100-95311-Sub U
100-95311-Sub V
100-95311-Sub W
100-95311-Sub X
100-95311-Sub Y
100-95311-Sub Z

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : SAC, NEW YORK (100-107111)

FROM : SA ROBERT K. STONER

SUBJECT: COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE
FOR MORTON SOBELL
IS - C

DATE: 7/5/56

On 5/18/56 the writer received a flyer of subject organization announcing a public meeting to be held on 5/15/ at 57th Street and 7th Avenue, New York City. The flyer was sent to the writer [REDACTED] b2d

The flyer is being retained as an exhibit in instant file, 100-107111-18732

1 - New York [REDACTED] b7d

RKS:rvj
(2)100-107111-2112
SEARCHED
SERIAL
7-8
FILE
P. H. H.

Office Memorandum

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : SAC, NEW YORK (100-107111) (7-2) DATE: JUL 5

FROM : SA ROBERT C. RUFFING,

SUBJECT: COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE FOR ~~MEGOW~~ *Morton*
SOBELL
IS-C

Source: [REDACTED] b7d

Reliability:

Who has furnished reliable information in the past.

Activity:

Party by Sobell Defense Co. et al.
on 5/19/56

Date Received:

5/31/56

Received by:

SA ROBERT C. RUFFING

Location:

[REDACTED] b7d

Verbaton report from source is attached.

RCR:MPC
(6)

100-107111-2113

7-2

P. H. Sheridan

"May 20, 1956

"Attended party, given by the Sobell Defense Comm. at 500A Grand St., on May 19, 1956. Approx. 40 people attended: average age - 35 yrs.. Speech given by Beatrice Larr (PH), in defense of Morton Sobell, describing various unethical tactics used by F.B.I. in their attempt to have Sobell declare that the Rosenbergs were guilty, whereupon they would make it easier for him. Since Sobell is, purportedly, innocent, they are trying to obtain money for lawyers and costs for his defense which was the purpose of the party.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

b7d [REDACTED]

Att. # 1 to 100-107117-2113

SAC, NY (100-21) 7-2

7/6/56

HYMAN N. RABINOWITZ, INTERPRETER

MORNING FREIHEIT
IS-C

The following editorial appeared in the "Morning Freiheit" of May 15, 1956, on page 4, columns 1-2:

Justice for Morton Sobell

It was a source of inspiration to read (in the "M.F." of May 13th) about Rose Sobell's trip through Europe in the interest of freeing her son Morton Sobell, who was sentenced to 30 years in frightful Alcatraz Prison on the basis of the same false accusation as sent Ethel and Julius Rosenberg to the electric chair.

Morton Sobell's mother returned uplifted and encouraged by her mission in Europe. There she found out that the finest thinkers in England, France, Italy and other countries sympathize with the movement to obtain justice for her innocent son. Intellectuals such as the famous scientist-philosopher Bertrand Russell; such a great artist as Pablo Picasso; high churchmen such as Monsignor Pissani, of the Vatican; liberal politicians such as Sidney Silverman in England promised their assistance in the noble job of awakening the conscience of Europe about the great wrong which was committed against her son Morton Sobell.

And now the conscience of America has to be heard from. Tonight, at Carnegie Hall, New York, the conscience of America will express itself through the voice of prominent jurists - such as Patrick O'Brien and Professor Stephen Love - through author and researcher John Wexley, whose book revealed the monstrous false charge against the Rosenbergs and against Sobell, and through the new proof upon which is based the request for the liberation of Sobell - or, at ~~whichever~~ least - a new trial and the opportunity to prove his innocence.

We owe ourselves and the aroused conscience of America the duty of transforming tonight's mass meeting, at Carnegie Hall, into a dramatic demonstration for justice for Morton Sobell. The larger the crowd the more powerful the demonstration.

Translator: HYMAN N. RABINOWITZ, INTERPRETER

1-NY 100-107111 (COMM. TO SECURE JUSTICE FOR MORTON SOBELL)

1-NY 100-21 (7-2)

HNR:ACK

(2)

100-107111-2114

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
JUL 6 1956	
FBI-NEW YORK	

Sherrin

SAC, NEW HAVEN (100-16408)

7/9/56

JK
SAC, NEW YORK (100-107111)

NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE
IN THE ROSENBERG CASE, aka:
Committee to Secure Justice for
Morton Sobell
IS - C

Reurlet dated 6/21/56.

~~By letter dated 7/2/56, the Bureau furnished the NYC~~
a revised thumbnail sketch to be used in this matter which
thumbnail sketch is set forth below:

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commit espionage on behalf of the Soviet Union. The Rosenbergs
were sentenced to death on April 5, 1951, and Morton Sobell to
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Rosenberg were legally executed at Sing Sing Prison, Ossining,
New York, on June 19, 1953, and Morton Sobell is currently
serving his sentence at the U. S. Penitentiary, Alcatraz,
California.

~~_____~~
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Sobell. He stated that the Communist Party took an extremely
active part in assisting the committee.

T-1 is ~~_____~~ b7d

- 2 - New Haven (100-16408) (RM)
- 1 - NY (100-90311) (THUMBNAIL SKETCH)
- ① - NY (100-107111)

JK
PJS:JK
13

FILE STRIPPED
BY *lg* ON *5/26/72*

100-107111-2115 A

100-10